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MAGYAR HIRLAP INTERVIEWS USSR'S BOVIN ON START

LD080958 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- "Reagan's 'compromise' proposals eminently consider the interests of the United States as far as land-based missiles go, but completely ignore the interests of the Soviet Union," said IZVESTIYA's commentator Aleksandr Bovin to MAGYAR HIRLAP's Moscow correspondent. The interview is carried by the Wednesday issue of the paper apropos of the resumption of the Soviet-American arms limitation and reduction talks in Geneva.

Recalling the well-known fact that while 70 percent of the Soviet strategic potential is land-based, 70 percent of the American potential is based on submarines, Bovin stated: "Any reduction must correspond to the principle of equality and equal security, that is, it must consider every constituent of the strategic triad, namely: land-based, submarine-based and strategic air forces. It must also be considered at every weapon that since the specific types did not develop symmetrically, one might be superior to the other. [sentence as received] The general strategic imbalance, however, is the combined result of such partial imbalances. If we want the principle of equal security of the parties to prevail, we are to consider not only the one or the other constituent of the strategic triad, but all the three in their entity."

"There is a good deal of propaganda and demagogy in the American position," said Bovin. "Now it is not the talks that are important for them, but the modernization of their own strategic nuclear forces; however, under the pressure of domestic and international public opinion, they were compelled to simultaneously engage in negotiations. Hence, the paradox situation: they are modernizing their arsenal and trying to reach agreement with us, simultaneously. On the one hand, they are increasing their military potential and on the other, they are proclaiming readiness to reduce this potential."

"The American position appears contradictory and inconsistent. But then, unfortunately, the whole foreign policy of the U.S. is like that. Still, we are ready to negotiate, seek a way out and reach agreement even under such circumstances," said Bovin.

U.S. 'PAYS LIP SERVICE' BUT BLOCKS TALKS

LD071758 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Another round of the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms begins in Geneva on 8 June, and here's a commentary from our observer Yuriy Soltan. This is what he writes:

This problem concerns not only the Soviet Union and the United States; its solution would benefit everybody. Strategic missiles, submarines, and aircraft can deliver nuclear warheads of colossal destructive capacity within a few minutes to practically any spot in the world. If these weapons were to be put into action, a nuclear holocaust would sweep through all the continents. In their time, the Soviet Union and the United States agreed on limiting strategic arms. In the summer of 1979, an appropriate treaty, SALT II, was signed. It acknowledged an approximate strategic parity between the sides and established limits to building up strategic arsenals. However, the Reagan administration torpedoed the treaty.

At the talks, resumed at the Soviet Union's insistence, the United States has been pursuing not a constructive course. The United States position is wholly oriented at gaining one-sided military advantages rather than a fair agreement. By suggesting that the most advanced arms be reduced on the Soviet side in a much greater quantity than on the United States side, Washington does not conceal its intention to leave the fundamentals of its nuclear arsenal and the comprehensive programs to deploy sophisticated strategic arms practically intact.

While the American delegation -- playing lip-service to optimism -- is blocking negotiations, inter continental MX missiles and B-1 planes are being launched for production in the United States, more powerful Trident missiles systems are being installed on submarines, and preparation in underway to deploy long-range cruise missiles of all basing types. The United States intends to launch strategic weapons in outer space too.

A situation arises when, through the fault of the Reagan administration, the arms race has begun to outpace negotiations. Actions by the United States compel the Soviet Union to adopt retaliatory measures to bolster its defenses by deploying corresponding strategic systems. But the Soviet Union's principle approach on the reduction of strategic arms, as the Soviet Government announced on 28 May, remains unchanged. The draft treaty tabled by the Soviet delegation provides for reducing stage-by-stage by 1990 a (?summed) quantity of the launch installations on land, and also on the submarines and on the heavy bombers down to 1,800 units on each side. The number of nuclear warheads on these delivery vehicles would be reduced to equal agreed upon levels too.

Before an agreement is reached, the Soviet Union proposes that the strategic arms be frozen quantitiatively and that qualitative modernization be limited as much as possible. A spokesman for the Soviet delegation said on the eve of resuming talks in Geneva we proceed from the assumption that an agreement is possible and necessary. We are convinced that if the American side shows political will and business-like readiness to seek agreement, strictly abiding by the principle of equality and equal security, progress at the talks will be guaranteed.

PERLE COMMENT SHOWS DIVISIONS ON U.S. ARMS POLICY

Deployment 'A Mistake'

LD030730 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] New York June TASS -- The U.S. plans to deploy new American missiles, Pershing-2's and cruises, in Western Europe are so dangerous that they draw criticism even from the top echelons of the Reagan administration itself. According to the newspaper BOSTON GLOBE, Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Perle has characterized the decision to deploy these missiles as a mistake.

Talking to a group of American journalists, Perle said that that decision had been politically harmful to NATO. At the same time, he voiced the opinion that these missiles were militarily useless because they were presumably vulnerable.

Perle's position is rather symptomatic because it reflects differences in the administration on this issue. It indicates, too, that a number of high-ranking officers of the administration would like to even today to disassociate themselves from NATO's dangerous decision aimed at establishing in Western Europe a strong first nuclear strike potential. People's comments on Pershing-2's and cruises came at a time when hundreds of thousands of West Europeans are strongly protesting against the deployment of these weapons in their countries during the next autumn and winter, BOSTON GLOBE stresses.

'Unexpected Admission'

LD072323 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 6 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] It is reported from New York that Richard Perle, assistant defense secretary for international security policy has made an unexpected admission, particularly when one considers that he has always been a supporter of the position-of-strength policy.

He said in an unofficial talk with a group of journalists, that the United States made a mistake by making the decision in December 1979 to deploy the Pershing and land-based cruise missiles in Western Europe since this decision has done great political damage to the relations between the NATO allies.

LUNS ECHOES REAGAN 'DEMAGOGICAL ASSERTIONS'

LD072137 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns with soldierly straightforwardness propagandizes the realisation of the plan, being speeded up by Washington, to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Thus, in an interview given to the FRANCE PRESSE news agency at the Brussels headquarters of NATO, Luns echoes the demagogical assertions of U.S. President Reagan and his Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, according to which the deployment of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles will ostensibly lead to -- "progress" at the Soviet-U.S. talks on curbing the arms race.

Luns asserted without a shadow of embarrassment that one "Pershing-2" missile alone will tilt the scales in Geneva. According to him, agreement with the Soviet Union may be achieved only when the first such missiles are deployed in Western Europe.

Such demagoguery -- wherever it comes from -- from Washington or from NATO top leadership -- cannot delude anyone.

It is a question of endeavours to secure, by hook or crook, an "automatic" deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. In such endeavours, deliberately bypassed is the fact that the present impasse at the Geneva talks has been caused by the non-constructive, obstructionist stand of the USA which seeks military superiority, a change in the established balance of forces, and unilateral and disarmament of the Soviet Union.

NATO's nuclear-missile "rearmament" plans ostensibly for the purposes of reaching -- an "accord" on the question of reducing nuclear arms in Europe are indicative of Washington's efforts to conduct negotiations with the USSR from the "position of strength." However, such a "trump card" at the talks with the USSR would prove a faked one.

Such adventurist calculations are disproved by the Soviet Union's firm and principled stand on the urgent question of limitation and reduction of arms, nuclear ones, in the first place.

It is clear that conversion of five West European NATO countries, where U.S. Pershing-II and Cruise missiles are planned to be deployed, into a launching site intended for delivery of a nuclear strike at the USSR and its allies, cannot remain without a reply. The Soviet Union will not remain unarmed in the face of hundreds of NATO nuclear missiles. If the deployment is started, the USSR will have to take timely and effective reply measures, meaning both the territory where new U.S. missiles will be and the territory of the USA itself.

However, it is not yet late to stop the dangerous aggravation of the situation.

Coming out in favour of a European Continent free from nuclear weapons, the USSR is ready, to begin with, to come to terms on major reductions of nuclear arsenals in Europe from both sides. The only condition for that is this: Such agreement should be honest and be based on the principle of parity and equal security. This is precisely what is required in the interests of peace and security in Europe and in the whole world.

POLAND WOULD NOT BE SPARED IF U.S. MISSILES USED

LD031533 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1300 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Radio Moscow commentator Boris Rodionov writes: Pershings and Tomahawks -- these words cause violent increases in the blood pressure of the inhabitants of Cologne, Hamburg, Brussels and Amsterdam. The siting of new American missiles in West Europe automatically made the inhabitants of our continent the nuclear hostages of the Pentagon. The struggle against communism to the last European: this is the formula of the policy of Reagan, who does not want in any way to give up the notion of a preventive nuclear strike. No wonder, then, that this policy gives rise to the violent opposition of the widest circles of public opinion, and not only in Europe. The Catholic bishops of the United States have declared that an attack using a nuclear weapons is immoral.

In every way, the essence of the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty states are distorted. Attempts are also made to soften the response evoked by these initiatives. Constant attempts are made to introduce a split between the supporters of peace in the West and their natural allies in the socialist countries. There is no lack of open blackmail attempts. If the antiwar movement gets the upper hand, NATO Secretary General Luns warns, we will be in a state of chaos, and then democracy as we understand it will be seriously threatened.

Yes, it's true: NATO-type democracy is in a complex situation, for perfectly understandable reasons; for, as the counterweight to peaceful cooperation, it can only propose militarization and the icy gusts of a possible nuclear catastrophe.

And the continuation of this is the anticommunist crusade led by Washington. A NATO-type democracy dwells on the fate of the poor Poles and declares love for them, while at the same time it flirts with the revanchists who still make claims on Poland's western territories. In the last few days, FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher -- blasphemously putting on the same plane the Naxi Third Reich and the victims of aggression -- defended the right of the so-called exiles to respect their bitterness, caused by the losses and injustices incurred, and also generated publicity for their assembly, in which the federal chancellor himself recently took part.

Of course, this advertisement is by no means intended for Polish ears. Western propaganda has completely different tricks for Poland. In radio programs broadcast in Polish, they do not threaten the listeners with chaos, like Luns' appeals to the West Europeans. Quite the reverse: Poles are called on to incite chaos, to disrupt the normal functioning of the state authorities.

In any case, for the sake of justice it must be pointed out that, along with stimulants, Poles are being offered something like sedatives. It is suggested that the new Pershings and Tomahawks would fly over Poland's territory and their death-dealing load would fall somewhere over Minsk or Kiev. Such a version, clearly borrowed, is also being peddled by the underground weekly MAZOWSZE. It is hard to say what there is more of here: cynicism or lack of respect for readers and listeners. The Tomahawk, which will be set in motion in the event of a nuclear war, will not pass anyone by. The deployment of new American missiles would bring a possible nuclear war closer to the doorstep of Europe.

USSR FINANCE MINISTER ON CEMA CURRENCY COMMITTEE

AU011536 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA) -- No "sanctions" and boycotts can impede the development of the socialist economic integration, V. Garbuzov, minister of finance of the USSR and chairman of the standing CMEA Committee on Currency and Finance Matters emphasizes. In a special article for RABOTNICHESKO DELO on the 20th anniversary of the committee's founding he dwells on the main results of its work.

Mr Garbuzov emphasizes that international conditions of the logic of development of the CMEA member countries demand the permanent consolidation of their cooperation, the all-round deepening of the socialist economic integration. Exactly this was the purpose to set up the CMEA Committee on Currency and Finance Matters two decades ago.

Mr Garbuzov points out that the main care of the committee in the previous period was the creating of instruments intended to actively help the development of economic relations, for resolving the tasks put to the fore in the foreign policy of the CMEA member countries. An important result of the committee's activity was its participation in the development of a currency-finance mechanism functioning on multilateral basis. The mechanism is based on the international socialist collective currency -- the transferable ruble. Two collective banks were set up, Mr Garbuzov says, for the practical ensuring of the functioning of this currency: the International Bank for Economic Cooperation (IBEC) and the International Investment Bank (IIB).

Thanks to the efforts of all CMEA member-countries, Mr Garbuzov points out, the set up international currency finance mechanism has proved its stability and is actively helping the deepening of the socialist economic integration. Now through the international socialist market the CMEA member countries, using the transferable ruble, satisfy most of their needs for imports of the basic kinds of fuels and raw materials, machines and equipment at prices lower than the world ones. The IBEC is efficiently using this currency for all payments between the countries and grants the respective credits. On its part the IIB accepted 83 sites for crediting in the 1971-1982 period, estimated at some 10 milliard transferable rubles, and the total sum of the credits reached 3.6 milliard.

Mr Garbuzov quotes the conclusion of the 97th sitting of the CMEA executive Committee that the role of the transferable ruble continues to be raising irrespective of the unfavourable phenomenon on the world capitalist market. Now the committee's efforts are aimed at improving the system of exchange rates and the reciprocal payment and credit relations.

Further on Mr Garbuzov dwells on the future tasks for a closer economic uniting of the CMEA countries in connection with the need for stepping up the transition of the national economy on an intensive way of development. He exphasizes that in the conditions of internationalization of the economic life the CMEA member countries are attaching an ever greater importance to extending their economic ties. They see in them an efficacious means for the resolving of the political and economic tasks, for consolidating the material base of the policy of peaceful co-existence, for healing the whole international life.

CEMA CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION MEETS IN PRAGUE

PM061030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Routine Session"]

[Text] Prague, 2 Jun -- A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Construction Sphere has been held here. Taking part were delegations from the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia. People's Democratic Republic of Yemen representatives attended as observers. The session examined a number of specific questions of economic and scientific and technical cooperation including proposals for multilateral cooperation between the CEMA countries in the specialized and coordinated production and construction of comprehensive production establishments for agriculture.

Those taking part in the session examined reports on the results of work on important salients of cooperation in the sphere of the construction materials industry and scientific and technical information in construction. Measures were approved aimed at transfering the CEMA countries' scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of construction to a long-term footing.

MOSCOW HOSTS EAST BLOC JOURNALISTS' SEMINAR

PM080947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "International Seminar"]

[Text] The 20th international seminar of socialist countries' journalists began its work in Moscow 2 June. Taking part are mass information and propaganda media workers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the CSSR, and the Soviet Union. The seminar has been organized by the USSR Journalists' Union Board and the Moscow M.V. Lemonosov State University Journalism faculty. On the program are lectures in communist journalism, Russian and Soviet literature, and Soviet art. Those taking part in the seminar will meet at editorial offices with their professional counterparts and make trips to Leningrad, Vladimir and Suzdal, and Tula, and Yasnaya Polyana.

PRK, MOZAMBIQUE ADMITTED TO ARMY SPORTS BODY

PM020921 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 83 Second Edition p 6

[Report by M. Shalyev: "New Members of the Friendly Armies' Sports Committee"]

[Excerpts] At yesterday's 27th Session of the Friendly Armies' Sports Committees [SKDA] representatives of the Armed Forces of Kampuchea and Mozambique were admitted to SKDA ranks. These countries' national flags were solemnly carried into the auditorium where the session was being held. The new members of the committee were congratulated by Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Major General V.V. Gorbatko, chairman of the SKDA Bureau.

Those taking part in the session met with M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. Then, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, presented the representatives of the SKDA member armies with the medals "For the Consolidation of Combat Collaboration." The presentation was attended by Colonel General M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. In the evening the USSR Defense Ministry held a reception in honor of the representatives of the friendly armies taking part in the 27th SKDA Session to mark the 25th anniversary of the committee's activity.

'ROUNDABOUT FORMULATIONS' NO SOLUTION AT SUMMIT

PM071027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

["IZVESTIYA International Review" by political observer V. Falin: "The Williamsburg Twilight"]

[Text] Williamsburg was not fated to become the location where the eighth wonder of the world would be created. "Many people suppose," R. Reagan concluded gloomily, "that the conference has brought nothing good." What good could be expected, when just one more line was added to the long list of black deeds against the interests of foreign and domestic peoples?

Actually, had the "Seven" wished to do so, there were things to ponder. The conference participants have reasons for their headaches.

Nothing but the Truth

According to official calculations by unemployment offices there are 32 million unemployed. Administration statistics place the number of "surplus personnel" in the United States at 11.3 million, while trade union data place it at over 14 million. Britain has 3 million unemployed, equivalent to 13.6 percent of the gainfully employed population; unemployment in France has hit 10 percent of the country's working people; about 5 million are looking for work in the FRG and Italy.

And the prospects? Depressing. No serious promises at all are being made to employ the people who are thirsting to apply their energy usefully. The talk, at best, is about "reducing the level of unemployment" provided it does not interfere with the struggle against inflation, "higher productive capital investment," reduction of "structural budget deficits," and other matters much more important from the viewpoint of those at work with a guaranteed income.

The confusion in money management makes even the most inveterate optimists shudder. In fiscal 1983 the U.S. budget will have a yawning gap of $210 billion and imports will exceed exports by $55-60 billion. The gulf between expenditure and income in Italy has reached 15 percent of GNP. A huge foreign trade and budget deficit is depressing France's economy. Japan is the only one of the countries represented in Williamsburg whose foreign trade balance of payments is in surplus.

The R. Reagan administration, with the other governments following suit, is trying to hide behind words which are incomprehensible for the uninitiated. The hardships are "structural," the deficits are also "structural" and even "accumulated over decades." How convenient! Structural -- that is almost superhuman. Even if there are any mistakes, they were in the past. Not the present rulers, but their thoughtless predecessors, are to blame for them.

How much energy has been wasted on discussions of "diversionary" (according to U.S. terminology) formulations. Hardly less than on the sprucing up and smartening of Williamsburg to receive the guests, which took 6 months of fuss and, on average, cost about a dollar for every U.S. unemployed. But, just as a wig gives only an illusion of curly hair on a bald head, the words skirting around the essence are only a camouflage for that which people want to conceal. They block the way to the uncomfortable truths.

Let us take the so-called U.S. "structural deficit." The treasury is short $210 billion, and in the same year military expenditure has shot up to just under $240 billion. Is there not some kind of interrelationship? Even C. Weinberger does not hesitate to throw well-known facts to the winds. A true lawyer, he resorts to the tested method: admit part of the sin, repent, and all will be forgiven.

The secretary "consoles" the taxpayers with the fact that $1 spent on military purposes adds "only" 50 cents to the budget deficit. But, Weinberger continues, better to have a budget deficit than a U.S. inability to wage a successful war against any combination of enemies in the world.

Let us suppose that the insatiable appetite of the military-industrial complex is just one of the reasons behind the huge U.S. budget deficit. Even so, this means that there would be incalculably fewer complications had it not been for the structure of the policy and the conflict-oriented course of the administration which burns up the nation's spiritual and material capital in its militarist intoxication.

The same must be said about unemployment. Each billion thrown into the jaws of the military-industrial complex means the theft of workplaces from 30,000-50,000 people who are now deprived of the right to work. The unemployed are not potential, but real, opponents and victims of the system which plumes itself with "devotion to democracy, freedom of the individual, and the dignity of man."

How to Twist People Around Your Little Finger

Did they discuss this in Williamsburg? The West European countries called on the United States to make greater efforts to balance the U.S. budget. How can it be balanced, given the astronomical military expenditure? This is what, so to speak, they hinted at. The observers claim that the arguments by the White House chief about the advantages of life on credit did not prove convincing to the other participants, and R. Reagan found himself in "isolation."

Such a development was expected by Washington and, so as to avoid excessive criticism, the discussion of economic problems was prefaced by an examination of military and political issues. Most of the time was devoted to this and the elaboration of a declaration, essentially a copy of the U.S. maximum program. R. Reagan's partners signed the declaration possibly hoping for reciprocity in the economic questions which were of interest to them. Pious naivete! After a panegyric to the antagonism of strength, just try to mention that the arms race fueled by the Americans is having a destructive effect on the entire world economy and that it is t:me to apply the brakes. Either or. [sentenced as published]

Eminent commentators in the FRG and the United States write that "The problems of the world economy were discussed only casually, somewhere beyond the framework of the conference itself." In their opinion, the Williamsburg conference does not deserve the title of "economic meeting." The "Seven" tried to cover up the absence of a common policy in the economic field with "the West's unity vis-a-vis Moscow." Although, as the authoritative Bonn newspaper GENERALANZEIGER notes, "If we were to look deeper, beneath the facade of this unity, we would see a number of differences." THE NEW YORK TIMES calls the declaration a "major victory" for the United States insofar as it "has drawn Japan, and to a lesser extent France, into the expanded concept of global defense responsibility." As for the rest, the newspaper notes, the meeting showed the characteristics of a well-orchestrated show.

This is noteworthy. Not one of the serious observers has risen to the bait of the peace-loving exclamations sprinkled over the text of the declaration, or has dignified them by his attention -- in the way that a crudely presented forgery is not worthy of it. It is crystal clear to them all that the declaration was planned and executed as one more step away from the policy of detente, from the cooperation which has made peace more lasting through the practical implementation of the principles of equality and identical security, from the joint actions to prevent nuclear war and reject the use or threat of force in mutual relations.

Is it possible that this is not clear to the leaders of the European four, Canada and Japan? In the past the British especially managed not to lose their reason even in the turbid stream of anti-Sovietism. British Foreign Minister E. Bevin plainly warned the U.S. representatives when they were engaged in the same thing in which they are now engaged: "I know that you Americans are thirsting for war, but I do not intend to let you get it." French, Australian, and other allies spoke similarly in the late forties. Of course, they were also overflowing with "solidarity," but did not forget to keep a tight rein on Washington.

So what has befallen them now? Are they again seeking a way out of domestic crises through foreign ones? Are they trying to please their powerful patron, at the expense of Soviet interests, in order to spite the security of the socialist states? Or are they hoping that the problem will just go away? F. Mitterrand noted once: "I expect that we will not be always so weak that the Americans can confuse the terms alliance and imperialism." He, obviously, was not too successful.

Quitrent American-Style

THE WASHINGTON POST diplomatic correspondent D. Oberdorfer notes that the leaders of the Western countries gave "no new answers to the stunning list of international problems." The KOELNER STADTANZEIGER concludes the "Williamsburg has shown how difficult it is at such conferences to change the positions and views of individual governments on fundamental issues. The Americans, for example, shamelessly exploited their dominant economic position. The fact that the United States did not even try to understand the concerns of the others is highly disappointing. The Americans, it is obvious, failed to appreciate their responsibility within the framework of the world economy." A tough verdict.

What position did R. Reagan take at the conference? What is good for the United States must be good for the others; all the others have to do is line up behind Washington and everything will be fine. This is what the President and his advisers in government and business circles think, and this is how it must be.

So, what is so bad about this model? The Europeans object to the fact that the United States is trying to cure its own ills by crippling the world economy. "The United States," THE NEW YORK TIMES admits, "shares the blame for the crisis in West Europe. The high U.S. interest rates have undermined the exchange rates of the majority of other currencies." Using the dollar's dominant position as the international means of payment, Washington bridges at other people's expense the road toward "resuscitating" the business atmosphere at home in the United States, organizes the movement of capital, and manipulates the prices of goods and raw materials.

According to Reagan, all this is part of the "active economic strategy." The quitrent imposed by the United States on the capitalist and developing countries is, in Reagan's view, fully justified by the overall American "contribution" to the world economy. The meaning of economic warfare is, you see, alien to the President, even in relation to the socialist countries. What the Pentagon is planning is little enough. Ronald Reagan would not go further than "pressure."

It would be interesting to see the expression on the faces of the closest friends of the United States when they happen to hear such things. They themselves can feel the effect of one onslaught of U.S. aggressiveness after another. The United States is in favor of "free trade" insofar as it profits the U.S. monopolies. And if this freedom becomes too costly or clashes with the imperial ideals of supremacy and of ensuring U.S. exclusivity, especially in the security field? Then down with freedom. Set sanctions in motions. "Technological" and "credit," "steel" and "soybean," "electronic" and "rice," "textile" and "chicken," and all other kinds of wars begin.

The export of technology and capital is equated by Washington with the expansion of its spheres of influence and the spread of its jurisdiction over other countries. The U.S. enterprises and banks abroad are turned into strongholds of expansion. Everything that is good for the United States must be good for the rest. Do not dare contradict, unless you want to be reminded that the exchange of goods between people began with the simplest one: an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

So on what did the "Seven" agree? Having received his partners' basic approval of his stipulations, R. Reagan got away with the vague promise "to study the possibility of convening an international conference to examine currency problems." This happened at the last moment, to restrain the French president from yielding to the temptation to slam the door. Not so much an agreement but rather, as is usual, roundabout formulations in the final documents so that each one, on getting back home, could claim that he has got exactly what he wanted, according to the ironical statement by CBS's White House correspondent W. Plante. Each one of the "Seven," ABC observer (D. Kort) notes, will continue to follow exactly the same economic policy as before.

Time for Serious Decisions

Analyzing the results of the Williamsburg sessions, R. Reagan declared that the leaders of the seven countries "gathered here with determination to take some (!) measures to resolve several of the most urgent and complicated problems in the world." The participants "do not count on fast (!) solutions," but after the meeting "in this wonderfully renovated and restored village of the past," the President revealed, "we sensed an influx of new energy." In order to pursue the poorly renovated policy of cold war, let us add, so that they can play gods wielding thunder and lightning in the twilight atmosphere of confrontation.

R. Reagan, preparing for reelection to the Presidency, is trying on "tough guy" boots. He rode into Williamsburg as the almost acknowledged leader, although at times he had to look over at his pedestrian colleagues. M. Thatcher will have managed to clip a few dividend coupons in Williamsburg. There will be elections in Britain soon, and the worse things are in the world, the better for the Tories. The Italian bourgeois figures are also seeking collateral support in their fierce election campaign. It is reported that the Canadians tried to be obstinate on individual issues. Big deal, given that the Williamsburg slide led even the willful F. Mitterrand to "cautious maneuvering."

The "Seven" have flown back to their national headquarters. The problems, however, remain. There are more of them, and now they are even more difficult to resolve. Not just any way, not by means of "some measures," but seriously. It was stressed in the recent Soviet Government statement that it is the duty of all states to return to the path of detente, both political and military. This is demanded by the interests of all peoples and states, regardless of the geographical part of the world, conditions of the socioeconomic system in which they live, or the political grouping or trend to which they belong.

SHULTZ TO COORDINATE ALLIANCE POLICY AT NATO

LD072320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, 7 Jun (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left for Paris today to take part in a session of the NATO Foreign Ministers' Council.

Washington does not conceal the fact that at the coming session the United States intends to seek final confirmation from its allies of their consent to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe.

This was directly stated on the eve of Shultz's departure by a high-level spokesman for the administration, who pointed out that the NATO meeting in Paris would be effectively the last, before the planned deployment of Pershing-2 and land-based cruise missiles begins in Britain, the FRG and Italy in December. From the spokesman's utterances, it is plain that the U.S. secretary of state will be busy at the session, twisting the arms of the representatives of Denmark, Belgium and Netherlands who, as is known, are voicing substantial reservations concerning plans to "modernize" NATO's nuclear arsenals.

One of the key questions at the session will be that of East-West trade and economic relations. As government circles admit, Shultz's mission is to "coordinate" alliance policy so as to obtain from the allies a severe limitation of mutually beneficial links with the socialist countries.

SIXTH UNCTAD SESSION BEGINS IN BELGRADE

Council of Ministers' Greetings

LD062126 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the USSR has conveyed cordial greetings to the participants in the 6th session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Noting that the session is taking place "in a seriously aggravated international situation," when "immense military spending is becoming an increasingly heavier burden on the peoples and slows down economic and social progress," the Soviet Government stresses in the message of greetings that development of international cooperation encounters mounting difficulties.

"Opponents of the drastic restructing of the inequitable economic relations, engendered by imperialism, have for several years been blocking the beginning of global talks on major economic problems. In the search for a way out of the deep crisis they place its onus on the shoulders of their peoples and the peoples of developing countries," the message says. "Under these conditions, there grows the role and importance of UNCTAD as a body designed to promote the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations between all nations on a long-term basis..."

"The Soviet Union's principled approach to problems within UNCTAD competence is well known," the message says. "It is reflected in the political declaration of socialist countries, adopted in Prague in January 1983, in which they come out in favor of restructuring the international economic relations on a just and democratic footing, establishing a new international economic order and ensuring full sovereignty of the countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania over their natural resources.

Assistance and aid to developing countries in the struggle to overcome economic backwardness is the principled policy of our state, and this was reaffirmed by the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The USSR intends to develop in the future mutually beneficial trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation with those developing countries which evince interest in this."

USSR Delegate's Comments

LD072237 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Correspondent Rishad Mamatov reports from Belgrade]

[Text] The Sixth UNCTAD session has begun work in the Savatsentr Palace in Belgrade, with 147 states represented at the conference.

Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade and leader of the Soviet delegation, in an interview, said:

[Begin recording] Our country has been taking an active part in the work of UNCTAD for 20 years, defending the line of our party and government toward the just solution of economic problems in the developing countries, and regarding relations between countries belonging to different systems. These problems now greatly concern the developing countries, and indeed, all other countries, as the capitalist world is in a state of a very deep economic crisis. Therefore, the conference will focus particularly on the problems of raw materials, finance, credits, the struggle against protectionism, and other issues. The Soviet delegation has arrived in Belgrade with the intention to participate actively and constructively in the work of the sixth UNCTAD session. We are prepared to cooperate with all those who are interested in achieving results corresponding to the desires of the peoples of the world to return international relations to a normal course, and to ensure conditions for economic development and for healthy international economic cooperation. [end recording]

PRAVDA ON TALLINN PARLEY'S ANTINUCLEAR CALL

PM071445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 83 First Edition p 5

[PRAVDA correspondent report: "The Most Important Task"]

[Text] Tallinn, 3 Jun -- The participants in the traditional forum of trade union representatives from nine European countries have held a discussion on how to struggle more effectively for peace and how to curb the nuclear madness. Many of the speakers noted the role played by trade unions in the peace movement, a role that has grown noticeably in recent times.

Gertrude Busch, FRG representative and member of the board of the Hannover Printers Union, declared that the broadest strata of working people cannot but react against the exacerbation of international tension. The workers are the ones who suffer most from conflicts and wars.

The participants in the Tallinn conference noted that the growing mass peace movement has resulted in stronger attacks against peace demonstrations. The attempt is being made to impress upon ordinary people the idea of the futility of their efforts. Jan Malecki, (Poland) chairman of the Szczecin Port Trade Union Committee, refuted these fantasies. He declared that the champions of peace also deserve undoubted credit for the fact that for 38 years now, Europe has been without war.

It was noted in the speeches and debates that reactionary forces in the United States and its NATO allies are striving to deploy new missiles in Europe. This must not be allowed, because it would mean the start of a new round of the arms race which could lead to a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The participants in the conference adopted a declaration calling on all people of good will, regardless of their political orientation and international affiliation, to come out more firmly against nuclear war, for the development of good-neighborly relations between states.

They also sent a telegram to the worldwide assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" to be held in Prague.

H. Hanns (GDR) was reelected chairman of the Standing Committee of Worker Conferences.

U.S. 'SOVIET MILITARY POWER' BOOKLET ALL 'SLANDER'

OW071157 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2305 GMT 4 Jun 83

["By the Globe" talk by Lieutenant General Professor D.A. Volkogonov from the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] In March of this year U.S. President Reagan approved the latest anti-Soviet fabrication which appeared in the form of a booklet entitled "Soviet Military Power." This is the second edition of this anti-Soviet brochure. The first was published in 1981 and, as was declared at the press conference when the booklet was presented to journalists, it is supposedly supplemented with new facts, information, figures, and data which has, naturally, an anti-Soviet content.

Why was this booklet necessary at this time? What aims are the authors of this anti-Soviet concoction pursuing? Perhaps U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger himself expressed it frankly enough. Replying to journalists' questions, he said: It is very important to us that the U.S. public know about increases in the Soviet Armed Forces before the adoption of our regular military budget for 1984; and second, that the public of Western Europe know how great the danger is from the Soviets.

In other words, one of the goals being pursued is to influence congress and public opinion and obtain a richer slice of the financial cake, the military cake that the monopolies will devour. As you know, the military budget for this year is $264 billion and next year it is planned to bring it closer to $300 billion -- namely, $273 billion, and according to certain data $280 billion. The other goal is: You know how great the wave of resentment, anxiety, and indignation of many millions of ordinary people is, anxiety over the future of peace. So this particular booklet was published to move the focal point of this indignation, resentment and anxiety to the other side -- to the East, to the Soviet Union, in order to confuse and essentially to divert the indignation of ordinary people who oppose the nuclear threat.

What does this booklet say? It is all quite literally stuffed with falsehood, deception, slander and distortion. Apart from the text, it contains many sketches, diagrams, drawing, layouts, and tables. The brochure's foreword was signed by the secretary of defense himself -- Caspar Weinberger. The foreword lists all the preparations that were supposedly carried out by the Soviet Union during the last 2 years. Essentially, it contains no words of truth.

Specifically, it says here that the Soviet Union has overtaken the United States in missile armaments and that a certain swift new missile has been developed and deployed on Soviet Typhoon class submarines which is, qualitatively, significantly ahead of analogous U.S. missiles. As you know, the Soviet Union long ago proposed not to construct or deploy these systems: both the Trident class of missiles deployed on U.S. Ohio class and other submarines, as well as the class of submarine itself -- our Typhoon class and the U.S. Ohio class. The Americans refused.

The diagram depicting a map of the Soviet Union is literally not one of the Soviet Union: It is some sort of military camp that is fully prepared for total war. There are many sketches portraying new models of Soviet military equipment. There are even maps which show the Soviet military presence and influence around the world. Indeed, if the average person, insufficiently prepared in political relations, saw such a map, he would be simply terrified. Indeed, the Reds are coming.

The authors of the brochure also assert that the Soviet Union is supposedly the main initiator of militarizing outer space. However, suffice it to say, that the Americans had and still have 1.5 times more objects in space. And it is here, precisely here, that the U.S. space shuttle system, which pursues predominantly military aims, is being tested and is in fact already operating. The Pentagon is primarily militarizing outer space in order to achieve unilateral military advantages. The brochure's authors have gone so far as to say that we are supposedly initiating a new round in the arms race, insofar as we are testing long-range cruise missiles. But we are only testing them; the Americans have had them for a long time now. Moreover, two squadrons of B-52 bombers are armed with these long-range missiles. In the next decade, the Americans intend to build nearly 12,000 such missiles. So, one asks the question: Who is the initiator of a new round in the arms race? And thus we could examine literally each point of the false information and facts stated in this book.

There is one interesting detail. The booklet's content has a lot in common with one of the U.S. President's latest speeches, specifically, the 23 March address to the nation. They are literally like two peas in a pod. The fact is, that the U.S. president, having taken his ideas from this booklet and essentially expounding them in his address, once again wanted to convince public opinion and the whole world of his love of peace and the supposed militancy of the Soviets.

He even appealed to God. Incidentally, U.S. leaders often appeal to the Bible for reasoning. However, it seems that they have only learned what it says about the Pharisees in the Bible. You know they were deceitful, dishonorable, and hypocrites. The booklet "Soviet Military Power" is another example of the unprecedented pharisaism of Washington's leaders. Truth, however, has one fundamental feature: No matter how long it is concealed with a cover of lies, it sooner or later escapes and comes to light. It will come to light, and so will those who strive toward it.

SOVIET-CANADIAN COOPERATION TALKS COMPLETED

PM081008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] The third session of the Mixed Soviet-Canadian Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation took place 1-2 June in Moscow. The participants in the session noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in the last few years in trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical ties between the USSR and Canada and the favorable opportunities for their further development. The commission will continue to be guided by previously reached agreements, including the long-term program for ecnomic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation signed in 1978.

The delegations concluded that it is necessary to continue the active joint efforts in the above-mentioned fields. This will help the general development of Soviet-Canadian relations and mutually advantageous cooperation and thus help to implement the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference regarding cooperation in the economy, science, and technology. A protocol on the session's results was signed.

The next session is planned to be held in Canada next year. Canadian delegation head G. Regan, minister of state for international trade, described the session as exceptionally useful and productive in a talk with journalists following the signing of the protocol. He made this assessment on behalf of Canada's Government and its business circles. I express satisfaction with the document we have signed, which lays the foundations for further growth of cooperation between our countries, the minister noted. There are good opportunities to expand the scope of trade and economic exchanges and especially to expand Soviet exports to Canada. We are leaving Moscow full of optimism.

JAPAN CRITICIZED OVER JOINT U.S. MILITARY GAMES

OW071241 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] The "Valiant Blitz" military game, a large-scale exercise by U.S. forces, has already begun in Okinawa. Participating in the exercise are 30,000 military personnel, and vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including the aircraft carrier "Midway," which has aircraft capable of carrying nuclear bombs, as well as other ships and 250 aircraft. Furthermore, personnel of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are also participating in the exercise as observers. Commentator Anatolyev makes the following observations:

It may seem that not too many men from the Self-Defense Forces are participating in the exercise, with 93 men from the Ground Self-Defense Force, 15 men from the Air Self-Defense Force, and 9 men from the Maritime Self-Defense Force. What attracts attention is not the number of these participants, but rather the fact that during the exercise the Marine Corps and naval forces will engage in a drill to land on the territories of other countries. It has been said that the exercise aims at launching a counterattack operation against the enemy's landing. No matter what pretexts are used for camouflage, however, there is no way to cover up the fact that the exercise aims at training an offensive, purely aggressive, operation.

As Watanabe, chief of the Ground Self-Defense Force stated at a press conference, similar exercises have been conducted by the U.S. forces and the Self-Defense Forces since 1981. What deserves special attention is that under the pretext of an observation mission, personnel from the Self-Defense Forces are actually participating in the exercise in which the aircraft carrier "Midway," which has aircraft capable of carrying nuclear bombs, has also been mobilized. The Self-Defense Forces directly intend to start preparations for the joint use of nuclear weapons in the future. In this way the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are attempting to acquire the aggressive doctrine of the U.S. forces by participating in war games.

The Japanese Government has not only affirmed its readiness to patrol the extensive 1,000-mile sea and air lanes but has also declared its intention to blockade international straits. In light of this, it is rather difficult to believe in the argument that the function of the Self-Defense Forces is purely defensive. Neither does the new military doctrine conform to the Japanese leaders' statement that Japan has no other purpose than peace in the Pacific area and in Asia.

The present exercise in Okinawa indicates, no matter how hard Prime Minister Nakasone may try to deny it in the current election campaign, that Japan has taken the same military and political line as the NATO countries.

The "Valiant Blitz" exercise is a realistic endorsement of the militarization line that Prime Minister Nakasone had promised at the Williamsburg Summit of the seven nations. It is quite natural that the people of the Okinawa Prefecture oppose this exercise in their efforts to forget about the miserable past.

Moscow TV Comments

LD072354 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] A report received today from Tokyo begins thus: More than 3,000 U.S. Marines, with the support of amphibious tanks, fighters, and naval helicopters, landed today on the coast of the Japanese island of Okinawa in the region of the Blue Beach exercise area. This begins the main stage of the large-scale "Valiant Blitz-83" exercises. Taking part are 30,000 officers and men, 250 aircraft, and 20 naval vessels, including the aircraft carrier "Midway" from the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

One's attention is drawn to the fact that officers of the Japanese Armed Forces are taking part in the exercise to gain experience, the report says. The American Administration is drawing Japan more and more into military preparations. Ever more frequently, the Japanese leaders close their eyes to the three principles proclaimed by Japan: not to produce, possess, or import nuclear weapons. As is known, there are already 119 U.S. bases and military sites on the Japanese Islands. They are permanently staffed by almost 50,000 American soldiers.

Everyone remembers the active protests by the public aroused by the entry into the Sasebo port of the American aircraft carrier "Enterprise." They are now awaiting the latest nuclear aircraft carrier, the "Carl Vinson," and the modernized battleship, "New Jersey." At Misawa Base, on Honshu, 50 American F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, will soon be landing. It is only 800 km from Misawa to Vladivostok, and these American fighter-bombers are capable of making strikes at the Soviet Far East coast. Neither the American military, nor militarist circles in Japan, conceal this fact. Japan's military program for the next 5 years provides for the acquisition of a considerable amount of new military equipment -- aircraft, submarines, and ships worth almost 4.5 billion yen.

These are just a few facts. More could be cited, but this alone is sufficient to understand how, with the aid of the United States, Japan is becoming an agent in the dangerous plans of the Reagan administration in the area of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The recent meeting of the seven major countries of the West at Williamsburg tied Japan still more closely to NATO's affairs. After this conference, Abe, the Japanese foreign minister, proclaimed at a press conference that Japan had been right to sign the joint statement on military matters at Williamsburg. But on behalf of whom? The Japanese minister did not say. On behalf of the politicians, the leaders of Japanese companies with an interest in developing the military industry. The Japanese people react differently to such actions and statements from its administration. They respond to them by resolute demands for an end to the militarization of their country, resolutely oppose the dangerous military plot with the United States, and urge the observance of the three non-nuclear principles.

JAPANESE-U.S. RELATIONS SAID 'WORSENING'

LD080800 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 8 TASS — TASS correspondent Sergey Logichev reports:

The attempts of Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to lessen the acuteness of Japanese-American contradictions fail to achieve results. The local mass media report that the efforts of the prime minister, who by his open show of the support for the global nuclear strategy of the Reagan administration hopes to get from Washington the concessions for Japanese monopolies in the "trade war" with transoceanic competitors, proved futile.

"The storm clouds are gathering over the Japanese-American relations again," the newspaper of the Japanese business circles NIHON KEIZAI writes with concern today. Leaders of Japan's foreign policy department express their opinion even more categorically. They say out loud that "the state of relations with the USA is now worse than it was on the eve of the Pacific war." In view of the fact that the United States negative balance in the trade with Japan is constantly on the rise and is predicted to achieve the level of 20 billion dollars in 1983, the foreign ministry does not hide the concern that displeasure of Americans with the trade policy of the Japanese Government will be mounting rapidly.

By all indications they in Tokyo are bracing themselves for another round of the U.S. pressure in commercial and military affairs which, as NIHON KEIZAI writes, will not be long in coming, for the criticism against Japan is now fierce in the USA as never before. Predicting a new outbreak of contradictions between the leading economic powers of the West, local observers arrive at the conclusion that Nakasone's diplomatic calculations with regard to the United States proved untenable. The tactic of courting Washington chosen by the prime minister, his statements about the "inviolability of the military-political alliance with the USA", the support for NATO's aggressive aspirations in Europe, far from bringing any political advantages to Japan, dealt a strong blow to the Nakasone government's positions within the country. NIHON KEIZAI stresses in this connection that the opposition and the prime minister's opponents in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party intend to raise the question of his responsibility for further worsening of the Japanese-American relations.

'HOSTILE' PRC ARTICLES TOWARD DRA CITED

LD061536 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1114 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Kabul, 6 Jun (TASS) -- In connection with the recent appearance in the Chinese press of a number of articles hostile to Afghanistan, BAKHTAR has issued a commentary stating that this hostility is a result of China's stance toward Afghanistan. The PRC cannot conceal its own involvement in the undeclared war against the DRA. Beijing is provoking killing and coercion on Afghan territory together with its imperialist accomplices. Chinese instructors are training Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan, teaching them methods of terror and sabotage. These bandits are then sent into the DRA, where, using weapons provided by the PRC, they commit bloody crimes against the Afghan people.

The facts, including hostile Chinese publications, show that Beijing is continuing to pursue an anti-Afghan policy. Having entered a compact with imperialism and the Afghan counterrevolution, it is trying to raise obstacles in the path of the April Revolution. Stressing that these intrigues are doomed to failure, BAKHTAR concludes: Our revolution is irreversible. Rallied around it are millions of Afghan who are convinced that only the final victory of the April Revolution can realize their aspirations and hopes.

AFGHAN CLERGYMAN AWARDED PRIZE IN MOSCOW

PM081001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Prize"]

[Text] Dr Mohammad Sayyed Afghani, chairman of the DRA Supreme Council of Ulemas (clergy), was presented with the international Avicenna Prize in Moscow 2 June. The prize has been awarded by APN for his activity aimed at strengthening peace and friendship between the peoples of Asia, Africa, and the Soviet Union. H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, was present.

BRIEFS

DRA OFFICIAL RETURNS HOME -- The visit paid to the Soviet Union by 'Abdolqader (Ashnami), chairman of the DRA State Committee for Cultural Affairs, has ended. During hsi visit, the guest from Afghanistan held talks on the possibility of strengthening cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan in the cultural field. 'Abdolqader (Ashnami) travelled to Moscow and a number of other cities in Central Asia. Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, received 'Abdolqader (Ashnami) in Tashkent. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 2 Jun 83 GF]

AFGHANS VISIT TURKMENISTAN -- The visit of Afghan communal representatives to Turkmen SSR has ended. The guests from the friendly country acquainted themselves with the Tashauz Oblast in northern Turkmenistan which is very suitable for farming. A total of 30 percent of Turkmenistan's cotton produce comes from Tashauz Oblast. The oblast also grow grain, rice, vegetables, and fruits in abundant quantities. Kabe Mollayev, chairman of Tashauz Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, briefed the visiting Afghans on the oblast's agricultural work. Many of the Afghan guests were clergymen. During their stay they prayed together with their Turkemn counterparts in the (Shalekar) Mosque in Tashauz and in other places of worship in the Turkmen SSR. [Text] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 May 83 GF]

THAIS PROPOSE VIETNAMESE BORDER TROOP WITHDRAWAL

PRK Ready for Discussion

LD072327 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Our last report is from Southeast Asia, from Kampuchea. As is known, over recent years, gangs of Pol Pot supporters driven from Kampuchea and sheltered in Thailand's territory, have, with support from the United States, been organizing continual armed provocations. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has expressed readiness to discuss Thailand's proposals for withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers to 30 km from the Kampuchea-Thailand border, if Thailand will demonstrate by deeds its aspiration for a just, peaceful settlement of border issues.

As is known, detachments of Vietnamese volunteer troops are situated in the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with the aim of giving practical aid to the people of that country, and to defend the Kampuchean people from provocative sallies by unbeaten remnants of the bloddy Pol Pot regime.

PRK Foreign Minister Cited

PM080824 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Readiness for Dialogue"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Jun -- The PARK reaffirms its readiness to discuss Thailand's proposal on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers back to 30 km from the Kampuchean-Thai border, inside the PRK. This was stated by Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and PRK foreign minister, speaking at a meeting in Kompong Cham Province. But he pointed out, Thailand must demonstrate in practice its desire for a just, peaceful resolution of border issues.

The Indochinese states' consistent actions, which indicate their good will toward strengthening peace and security in Southeast Asia, have yet to find a response in the ASEAN countries. Deliberate distortions of the real nature of the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, which was completed recently, and the campaign of lies and slander regarding the introduction of a new contingent of Vietnamese volunteers into PRK territory, which is alleged to have taken place, do nothing to help establish dialogue in the region, the minister stressed.

This campaign, launched in certain ASEAN countries on Washington's orders and supported by other reactionary forces, is aimed at undermining the efforts of the Kampuchean people, who are struggling for independence, sovereignty and national rebirth. Despite the constant failures of military, political and diplomatic adventures by the Kampuchean revolution's enemies, they continue their attempts to halt its progressive development.

BURMESE PAPER ON KAREN REBEL CORRUPTION, ACTIONS

BK060215 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Commentary by station observer]

[Text] Burmese newspapers have recently been reporting on insurgent activities. BOTATAUNG, in particular, published an article by a former Karen National Union [KNU]

Sergeant Saw Kyaw Lay, revealing the true nature of the KNU leaders who masquerade as liberation fighters. BOTATAUNG explained that despite fears of possible punishment following his surrender, Saw Kyaw Lay gave himself up to government troops this year.

It is common knowledge that the KNU insurgents have declared as their goal the establishment of an independent Kawthulay state following secession from Burma. On declaring this goal, they began their insurrection in 1949 -- a year after the declaration of Burma's independence. In earlier times, the secessionists depended on the British imperialist circles. During the 1950's, they coordinated their plans with Washington and SEATO and collaborated with Kuomintang gangs which were then active inside Burma. Now they have new masters.

Their present masters, who are outside Burma, plan to violate the territorial integrity of the Burmese Government. They provide military aid to the Karens and to other insurgents, take care of training and make arrangements for weapons and ammunition. They are responsible for the continued existence of these insurgent groups which have been obstructing the peace of the Burmese people for at least 30 years.

Former Sergeant Saw Kyaw Lay's article in BOTATAUNG shows the extent of the hypocrisy among the KNU leaders and the leaders of other secessionist groups who claim to be saviours of the national minorities. The truth is that they are criminals, bandits and blackmarket smugglers. Major Shwe Saing, for instrance, is reported to own four motorboats and six cars for transporting smuggled goods. He also owns large amounts of land tilled by prisoners of war and KNU subordinates. The king of the blackmarket world -- and KNU leader -- Bo Mya, earns an unrivaled income. Saw Kyaw Lay says these leaders, naturally, are not interested in surrendering, as they would lose their wealth if they did. He finds them despicable as they amass wealth while claiming to be waging the struggle in the interests of the Karens. The former Karen sergeant has admitted his erroneous beliefs and has truthfully exposed the criminal acts of the KNU.

The people living in Karen State know very well who is their enemy and who is their friend. At a rally held in Okshit village in Karen State, a Karen female peasant, Naw La Bwe, said the KNU insurgents have instituted a reign of terror for 30 years. She questioned what positive things they have done for the Karen people: how many acres of land have they cultivated, how many houses, roads, and schools have they built? She said they have brought to the people nothing but destruction, killing and banditry. She expressed her anger when recounting that they had robbed the people of the fruits of their labor and killed them when they objected.

The destructive activities of the KNU and other insurgent groups have become an undeclared war against the Burmese Government. This war has claimed many lives, destabilized the domestic situation in the country and hampered the socio-economic development of the nation which is marching toward the socialist goal.

The people are resolutely repulsing the insurgents, establishing people's militias as a sign of their support for the armed forces. The feeling in Burma is that the insurgency problem would have been solved long ago if there had been no interference from external forces. As pointed out in the resolutions at the nationwide mass rallies, the insurgents are acting in accordance with the instruction of their masters abroad. Only national unity and an independent foreign policy will guarantee the successful elimination of the anti-people elements who are under the control of external forces.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU271505 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0400 GMT 27 May 83

[Summary] "On 26 May, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Rajnai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Soviet Union."

During the "warm and friendly conversation," satisfaction was expressed with the fraternal friendship and cooperation fruitfully developing between the MSZMP and the CPSU, the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic. "Based on the inviolability of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, they are in keeping with the interests and hopes of the peoples of both countries. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy gave an account of the organizational and political work performed by the republic's party organizations to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the May and November 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums. Comrade Rajnai said that the Hungarian working people were implementing the tasks set by the 12th MSZMP Congress."

The conversation also touched upon the participation of the Ukrainian SSR in Soviet-Hungarian cooperation.

"Participating in the conversation were Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Maklari, Hungarian consul general in Kiev."

KAPITONOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN DELEGATION

PM071608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation from the Committee for State and People's Control of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by G. Atanasov, Secretary of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control of the Bulgarian People's Republic, has visited the Soviet Union.

The Bulgarian comrades had talks at the USSR People's Control Committee, the Latvian SSR People's Control Committee, and at the Moscow City and Oblast People's Control Committees, and met with people's controllers in a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises. The delegation also had meetings at the Latvian CP Central Committee and Moscow CPSU Obkom.

The delegation was received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The warm and friendly talk which took place was attended by A.M. Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, and Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev.

GDR AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS USSR MINISTERS

AU312038 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 83 p 6

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- Bruno Lietz, GDR minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs, visited Moscow for talks on 24-26 May. During meetings with the USSR ministers of Agriculture, Procurement, the Meat and Dairy Industry, and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and with the chairman of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, further steps were considered to deepen the economic-technical and economic collaboration between the GDR and the USSR, which is fruitful for both sides.

During his visit, Bruno Lietz was also received for an extensive exchange of views by Nikolay Talysin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which was also attended by Soviet Minister of Agriculture Valentin Mesyats.

MOSCOW HITS APPEAL AGAINST NEW POLISH TU'S

LD041727 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 4 Jun 83

[From the "Acute Angle" program]

[Text] The Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish -- particularly Radio Free Europe -- have lately been strenuously peddling the so-called appeal by the former activists of the dissolved trade unions. Persons who signed this document -- and Lech Walesa is, naturally enough, among them -- came out against the new unions which unite the formerly divided and at times downright hostile structures.

The fact that the organizational principles of the new unions with 2.7 million workers have been accepted by more than 1.5 million former Solidarity members does not answer the appeal's authors in the least.

Every day dozens and hundreds of former Solidarity members join the ranks of the new unions. Walesa and his closest retinue performed a new [words indistinct]. It suddenly came to light that Walesa has always had the closest ties with the leadership of the branch trade unions. It transpired that the leaders of the former Solidarity had allegedly been preoccupied with the problem of joining efforts in the name of the welfare of the working people. So common interests take precedence over the differences that had no substance. What is interesting is this: Is Walesa and those like him counting on the short memory of some naive people? (?After all, is it not universally known) that the leading organs of Solidarity, led by its chairman, strenuously and mercilessly combated, pooh-poohed and humiliated the branch unions?

It was repeatedly stated that Solidarity's representatives would never sit at the same table with branch unions members. In certain enterprises, excesses took place directed against branch union activists. Cases where Solidarity leaders derided the factory activists of branch unions are also universally known; likewise, cases of their public humiliation and even of violence against them are also known.

As the text of the aforementioned appeal shows, Walesa unexpectedly changed his (?convictions) and [words indistinct] which he had previously propagated for a long time and in a meticulous manner with the aid of Radio Free Europe and other anti-Polish centers.

In connection with this, it is worthwhile to point out a highly symptomatic aspect: Earlier, Walesa feared the word "socialism" as one fears fire; he did all he could to avoid this word. However now, in the appeal, he is suddenly full of concern for the destiny of the socialist society. All those who know Walesa understand perfectly well that this umpteenth metamorphosis bears a clearly demagogic [words indistinct]. Those genuine democrats and those who really stand for the workers' interests [words indistinct] a handful of those who signed their names to the appeal with Walesa are trying to persuade people that they have supposedly always favored a trade union movement having many and varied forms. They are trying to persuade people that they have always stood for cooperation and reconciliation.

This is yet another lie. In a recent interview with the American paper the (?Chicago SUN-TIMES) and subsequently for the British SUNDAY TIMES and later for West German television Walesa, foaming at the mouth, argued that, despite everything, only one union -- Solidarity -- was and is in Poland. He, Walesa, was and is its recognized leader.

This recognized leader -- judging by everything -- has not given up the old methods of blackmail and threats. The appeal (?which submits) various conditions and demands, including absurdities such as suggesting that the authorities should reconcile themselves to the illegal activities of the opposition because if they fail to do this -- (?so runs the threat in this provocative leaflet) -- the strike weapon may again be taken up by the (?opposition).

Political extremists, writes RZECZPOSPOLITA, still continue to strive at all costs to have the system changed in Poland. The program set out in the appeal (?is fraught) with the danger of civil war or even a wider conflict. Hence, in essence, it is a totally adventurist and (?antipeople program. It is essential to say a decisive "no" to Walesa) because his meandering activities, as a whole, give the lie to his -- at the very least -- hypocritical declarations concerning the issue of reconciliation, writes the paper.

The Polish press writes that the appeal reflects the alarm over the fact that events are taking a different turn from what the [words indistinct] forces would like to have seen. The economy is gradually becoming stabilized, new unions (?are coming into being), their membership is growing, and new organizational forms are being created.

Adventurist ideas fail to attract society's support. Life is getting back to normal. Demagogic subterfuges (?resorted to) by the authors of the appeal, Walesa and a tiny group of his supporters also constitute a kind of confirmation that there is stabilization in Poland and [words indistinct] yet another proof that the line of political adventurism has no prospects.

BRIEFS

RAILROAD PROTOCOL WITH POLAND -- Warsaw, 21 May (TASS) -- A protocol on the further development of cooperation in the sphere of railway transport between the USSR and Poland was signed here today. It was signed by N.S. Konarev, USSR minister of Railways, who is on a visit to the Polish People's Republic and by J. Kaminski, minister of Transportion of the Polish People's Republic. This document, which is aimed at further strengthening links between the railroad workers of the two countries, envisages the improvement and rationalization of freight turnover between Poland and the USSR and of transit transport. Particular attention was paid in the protocol to making fuller use of reserves which are to be found by further increasing the volume of container transport from Poland to the USSR and by deepening technical cooperation in the development of railroad transport. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0753 GMT 21 May 83 LD]

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO CONTINUES OFFICIAL STATE VISIT

Document Signing Ceremony Held

LD061618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT Jun 83

[Text] Soviet-Finnish documents were signed in the Great Kremlin Palace today.

Present at the signing on the Soviet side were: Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, and other officials.

From the Finnish side -- President of the Finnish Republic Mauno Koivisto, Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa, other statesmen and politicians, and representatives of business circles accompanying the president of Finland.

The protocol between the USSR and Finland on extending the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland Paavo Vayrynen.

The protocol on cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland in the field of agriculture and the output of foodstuffs was signed by USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and the Minister of Foreign Trade for Finland Jermu Laine.

[Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1713 GMT on 6 June carries a video report on the signing of Soviet-Finnish documents in the Kremlin, with shots of Gromyko and the Finnish foreign minister signing copies of documents with from left to right, standing behind them: Ustinov, Tikhonov, Andropov, Chernenko, Grishin, Gorbachev, Ponomarev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, and Dolgikh. As Gromyko returns to the line after signing the documents, the camera provides the following lineup from left to right: Sorsa, Koivisto, Tikhonov, Andropov, Chernenko, Gromyko, Ustinov standing more or less behind Gromyko, Grishin, Gorbachev, Ponomarev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, and Dolgikh, while Patolichev and the Finnish foreign trade minister sign documents.]

Cooperation Treaty Extended

PM071631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 1

["For Peace and Cooperation" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the president of the Republic of Finland, proceeding from the fact that the 35-year experience of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed on 6 April 1948 between the USSR and the Republic of Finalnd, has proved its historic value and continuing importance for the relations between the two countries; noting that the treaty is a lasting and important factor for strengthening peace and stability in northern Europe, corresponds to the consolidation of European security and cooperation, serves the easing of international tension, strives sincerely to protect and develop the good-neighborly relations between Finland the the Soviet Union which are based on friendship, and mutual respect and trust, and states their firm striving to promote the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the UN Charter and the CSCE Final Act; have decided to sign the relevant protocol on the extension of the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Republic of Finland by appointing the delegates for this purpose.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; the president of the Republic of Finland appointed Foreign Minister of the Republic of Finland Paavo Vayrynen. After the exchange of their credentials, which were found to be in proper form and in full order, they agreed on the following matters:

Article 1: The 6 April 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Republic of Finland, which was extended in accordance with the protocols signed between the USSR and the Republic of Finland on 19 September 1955, and 20 July 1970, will remain in force for the next 20 years from the coming into force of the present protocol. If neither of the eminent parties to the treaty renounces the treaty a year before the above-mentioned date, it will remain in force for the next 5 years, and so on, as long as neither of the eminent parties to the treaty, a year before the expiration of the current 5-year period, gives warning of its intention to discontinue the validity of the treaty.

Article 2: The present protocol must be ratified and come into effect on the day of which the ratification documents are exchanged, which must take place in Helsinki within the shortest possible period.

To witness this matter the delegates signed the present protocol and had it stamped.

Signed in Moscow, on 6 June, 1983, in two copies, in Russian and Finnish languages. Both texts have equal validity.

Andrey Gromyko, authorized by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

Paavo Vayrynen, authorized by the President of the Republic of Finland.

Koivisto Dinner Speech

PM071409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 83 Second Edition p 3

[Speech by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto at a dinner in his honor held at the Grand Kremlin Palace on 6 June]

[Text] Esteemed General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, esteemed Soviet hosts, ladies and gentlemen:

I am pleased to be making my first official visit to the USSR in the capacity of president of Finland. I want to express my heartfelt thanks for the invitation. Over a period of a little over a year I have had the opportunity as head of state to visit the Soviet Union several times in connection with other events and to meet leaders of your country both here and in Finland. These meetings have been valuable and useful. I regard this official visit as a continuation of the tradition which has developed in the mutual relations between Finland and the Soviet Union over the past several years and even decades. My visit reflects the continuity of Finnish-Soviet relations and their great importance as well as the common respect prevailing between our countries and peoples.

I see concrete proof of these sentiments in the dinner given in our honor and in the warm atmosphere prevailing everywhere during our visit, beginning with our very first steps on Soviet soil. For my own part and on behalf of my entourage, I wish to express my most heartfelt thanks for the excellent program and for the splendid welcome given to us. During my visit I have had the opportunity to discuss thoroughly bilateral relations between our countries and the most important international issues with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov. Our meeting was characterized by a sincere, warm, and friendly atmosphere which is so characteristic of the relations between our states in general.

I was deeply impressed by the interest and expertise with which you, Mr General Secretary, viewed our extensive cooperation down to all its details.

Bilateral relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are stable and diversified and are being constantly enriched with new content both as a result of reciprocal visits and in routine day-to-day work. The basis of this cooperation was laid in 1948 when our countries concluded the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance [YYA]. It is useful for two neighboring countries, living in friendship, to build their bilateral relations on a sufficiently long-term basis. The preconditions for this have been created by the YYA. Such planning creates certainty and reliability in all cooperation and in its development.

In international politics we are at present experiencing a transitional period in a certain sense which can easily create uncertainty in the position and goals of different states. However, Finland distances itself from all calculations and slanders. We shall also in future continue to firmly adhere to the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line.

The stability of Finland's international position is decisively facilitated by the fact that during the past 35 years our relations with our great neighboring power, the Soviet Union, have been based on a fundamental document, the contents of which have remained unchanged. That is why we regard it as desirable that the validity of the YYA in its present form be extended even before its expiration date. The Soviet leaders for their part have expressed their readiness for this, as the same happened in 1955 and 1970. Thus the extension of the treaty in advance has become a good tradition.

Eminent representatives of Finland and the Soviet Union witnessed here in the Kremlin today the results of these talks, the signing of a protocol on the extension of the treaty. This document emphasizes in a concrete way the continuity and constancy of the trusting Finnish-Soviet relations and creates the preconditions for the development of these relations on a longer-term basis. Personally, I consider it particularly important that the extension of the validity of the basic document governing our relations is taking place during my first official visit to the Soviet Union. It gives my visit important state significance.

The 35th anniversary of the conclusion of the YYA was marked this spring. Such a long period makes it possible to appraise the bilateral relations of our countries from the point of view of historical perspective. As a result of this farsighted decision, Finnish-Soviet ties have become a model of good-neighborly relations which are not affected by changes in the international climate or political fluctuations. Experience has proved that these relations are fully in keeping with the vital interests of both countries and peoples.

Economic contacts are central to relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. From Finland's point of view, our trade has always been an important factor for our national economy as a whole. This applies equally to our imports from the Soviet Union.

On the whole, economic cooperation is developing in accordance with our expectations. The fluctuations in the world economy have naturally been reflected in our bilateral trade. But we have managed to resolve the problems which have arisen in this connection in the spirit of our traditionally good cooperation and in accordance with the interests of both sides.

Recently we began to draft another agreement on trade exchange and payments for 1986-90. It will play an important role in our trade even before the beginning of the period in question. In the middle of the present agreement on trade exchange and payments, we can note that we have achieved such a degree of bilateral trade that the goals set in the above-mentioned agreement and the long-term program for the develppment of economic cooperation will undoubtedly be achieved and even exceeded.

In my view the task of the next 5-year period should be to try to continue the development of trade at least on the scale so far achieved. On the other hand, the structure of trade should be improved and developed.

Dear friends: The international atmosphere regrettably differs considerably from what we are used to in our bilateral relations. In this situation even more importance is being attached to the practical experience we have gained which shows that excellent relations and large-scale cooperation can exist between two states which differ both in size and in social systems.

On the international plane the significance of good Finnish-Soviet relations is naturally reflected above all, on the situation in the north of Europe. The relations between our countries, based on the YYA, are exerting a substantial influence on the preservation of a generally stable situation in the area contiguous to our countries. Finland's aim is still to preserve the north of Europe as a stable area outside the sphere of international tensions.

In order to ensure stability in the north it is important to keep this region nuclear-free in all possible situations. We shall continue to make further efforts aimed at establishing a northern nuclear-free zone on the basis of the proposal made by President Kekkonen as early as 1963. In this connection, Mr General Secretary, Finns have positively received your recent statement about the Soviet Union's positive attitude toward Finland's initiative and the readiness expressed in it to consider the question of measures on its own territory adjoining the Nordic countries.

As a whole, the international situation gives rise to concern. It would be of priority importance to end the continuing arms race and create, as a result, a better atmosphere marked by greater trust and readiness to cooperate. This is the only way to strengthen faith in the future. All efforts aimed at curbing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, are of paramount importance.

The talks continuing in Geneva concern us all and we sincerely hope that these talks will lead to agreement; the sooner, the better. A different development would undermine the achievements gained during the years of detente, especially as regards Europe, not to mention the consequences for mankind of an unrestrained continuation of the arms race.

For a third year already, the CSCE countries' follow-up meeting continues in Madrid. We hope that a meaningful document will be worked out there, covering all the individual spheres of the Final Act in a balanced manner. Together with other neutral and non-aligned countries Finland stresses the importance of achieving this goal and is making efforts in this direction. Thus we are striving to implement our policy of neutrality in the interests of strengthening peace.

As a whole, the international situation arouses concern. It is of vital importance to end the continuing arms race and, as a result, create a better atmosphere by showing greater confidence and readiness for cooperation. It is the only way to end the arms race, and especially the nuclear arms race, which is of vital importance to our future and to our own interests. All this seeks to strengthen security in the whole of Europe. In the future too, our foreign policy line and our own interests, which are aimed at strengthening the security of all Europe, will accord with the furthering of the process started by the all-European conference, in those cases where we have the opportunity to influence that process.

Dear friends. I am here in order to continue Finland's most valuable traditions in the development of Finnish-Soviet relations. My predecessors, President Paasikivi and President Kekkonen, for their part, built and developed our relations up to their present high level.

This heritage, handed down to me, imposes obligations both on myself and on the entire Finnish people. We shall continue to go forward in future as well on this basis. I can point out once again the value of the support given by the Soviet leadership to the development of these relations. Realizing this, it is easy to continue the work to develop relations between our countries.

Mr General Secretary: On such an important year in the relations between our countries I want to propose a toast to the successful development of these relations, to your health, Mr General Secretary, to the success and happiness of the entire Soviet people.

Diplomatic Corps Presented

LD071513 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- The presentation of the heads of the diplomatic representations of the foreign countries accredited in the Soviet Union to President Mauno Koivisto of Finland has been held in the Grand Kremlin Palace today.

The ambassadors and charge d'affaires were presented by Dmitriy Nikiforov, head of the Ceremonial Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Attends 'Aida' Performance

LD071644 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland, who is currently on an official visit in the Soviet Union, heard Giuseppe Verdi's opera "Aida" performed by the company of the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre of Leningrad on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR in the evening today.

In the central box, which was decorated with the national flags of Finland and the Soviet Union, together with Mauno Koivisto were Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister; Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and other officials.

Before the beginning of the performance the orchestra struck the national anthems of the Republic of Finland and of the Soviet Union.

FINNISH MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS RECEPTION

PM071505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Reception at Embassy"]

[Text] On 2 June Colonel J.A. Honkanen, army, navy, and air attache at the Finnish Embassy to the USSR, held a reception to mark the Finnish Defense Forces' 65th anniversary. The reception was attended by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy minister of defense, and other Soviet generals, admirals, and officers.

A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, was present.

Among the guests were the army, navy, and air attaches of foreign states' embassies in Moscow.

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSALS UNDER DISCUSSION

Sweden's Palme Cited

PM080941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent M. Kostikov under the general heading "To Defend Peace on the Planet"]

[Text] Helsinki, 3 Jun -- Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, who is in Finland at the invitation of the Paasikivi Society, has addressed a session of that society devoted to the 20th anniversary of U.K. Kekkonen's proposal to declare northern Europe a nuclear-free zone.

The basic goal of the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, the Swedish prime minister said, consists of consolidating the security of Nordic countries and reducing the nuclear threat against the region. The states comprising the zone must pledge a total ban on deployment of nuclear weapons on their territory both in peace and in war, he declared. One of the preconditions for the creation of the zone, the speaker went on to note, must be the pledge by nuclear powers not to use nucler weapons against countries belonging to such a zone or to threaten such a use. The nuclear-free zone must include the territories of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, as well as their territorial waters and airspace. Iceland, as a Nordic country, should also be invited to participate in such a zone.

The Swedish prime minister expressed satisfaction with the USSR's positions regarding the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Progress in the creation of such a zone could in itself become a constructive contribution toward the struggle for gradual reduction of nuclear arsenals in Europe.

Touching upon Sweden's well-known proposal to create a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons in Central Europe, O. Palme noted that the talks concerning the creation of such a corridor must be viewed in the broader context, including the reaching of agreement on establishing a military balance of conventional armed forces between the two blocs in Europe at the lowest possible level, which would help, in his opinion, to strengthen trust and stabilize the situation in the continent.

USSR's Position Stated

LD072233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Commentary by Viktor Levin]

[Text] The question of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe was raised for the first time exactly 20 years ago by President Urho Kekkonen of Finland. Then the Soviet Union supported this proposal unequivocally, calling for a northern Europe truly free of nuclear weapons and for closing all loopholes which might permit their appearance there. Koivisto, the current president of Finland, noted that the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe to this day has not lost its urgency. It can even be said that its urgency has grown, when the incessant striving by the United States and NATO as a whole to turn Western Europe into a springboard for deploying new nuclear missiles is taken into account.

These plans do not concern the territory of northern Europe directly. However, it was not by accident when President Koivisto noted, speaking in Moscow yesterday, that the talks being held in Geneva concern everyone. It is also appropriate to recall the view expressed in the Prague Political Declaration by the Warsaw Treaty states that the situation existing now in Europe necessitates more than ever the joint effort of states toward a consistent policy of detente, peace, and disarmament. This document contains, in particular, clear support for the proposal to create nuclear-free zones in northern Europe, on the Balkans, and in other regions of the continent.

It is important to note that the Soviet Union not only approves of the Finnish initiative but is also putting forward concrete proposals aimed at its effective implementation. Several enormously important steps have been made recently in this direction. Thus, the Soviet Union expressed readiness to undertake the obligation not to use nuclear arms against the countries of northern Europe which will become members of the nuclear-free zone.

Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said yesterday: "We will not only undertake the obligation to respect the status of such a zone but we will also be prepared to discuss the question of certain — and substantial -- measures with regard to our own territory bordering on the zone, which would help to strengthen its nuclear-free status. The Soviet Union Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stated, might also discuss with the interested countries the question of conferring a nuclear-free status on the Baltic Sea itself.

This new initiative -- as becomes evident from the assessment given by Prime Minister Palme of Sweden -- inspires those who support the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The clear, unambiguous, and principled position of the Soviet Union opens up the way to liberating the whole of Europe from nuclear weapons in the future.

FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN NATO MANEUVERS VIEWED

LD080144 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 7 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The Pentagon is conducting military maneuvers in various areas of the globe. In the first boradcast of World Today we told you of the U.S. Armed Forces maneuvers in the Japanese Islands. And during the day a report came in of large-scale NATO naval maneuvers near the north coast of France. Taking part are 90 ships and submarines 300 aircraft of the United States, West Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal and Canada. A group of French ships, including the aircraft carrier "Foch," are also taking part in these maneuvers. The aim of the maneuvers is to develop an operation to control sea communications.

This is not the first NATO maneuvers that France has taken part in even though, as is known, it is not a member of the NATO military organization. French bombers operated during maneuvers last year and the previous year; it is planned for them to participate next year, also. France is, after the United States, the second largest Western nuclear power. Its arsenal includes 18 medium range ballistic missile launching installations, 5 atomic submarines, 46 Mirage-4 bombers carrying nuclear bombs. The French military program envisages the rapid increase of military equipment and primarily, nuclear equipment. Next year expenditure on the production of nuclear missile weapons will incrase by 14.5 percent and on the construction of missile-carrying submarines by more than 26 percent. Presently France is building its sixth atomic submarine.

It will be equipped with 16 M-4 missiles with multiple charge warhead section. And this sixth submarine alone will exceed by fourfold the might of the five existing submarines. And in 1988 it is envisaged that construction will begin on a seventh atomic submarine.

This decision was made by the French president in September 1981, that is, soon after his coming to power. Recently the French president stated that France did not intend to return to the NATO military organization. Let us recall that it left this organization in 1966 when the French Government was headed by General de Gaulle. At that time the NATO headquarters was expelled from Paris. But recently facts show that France is more actively cooperating in the military sphere with the NATO countries. France's signature stands on the military questions statement adopted by the seven leading Western countries at the Williamsburg conference. In two days time, on 9 June, France will receive in Paris representatives of the NATO countries; 17 years after France left the NATO military organization a session of the NATO council will be held here.

Speaking on French radio, Georges Seguy, director of the Institute of Social History of the General Labor Federation, former secretary general of this major French trade union association, expressed disquiet in connection with the results of the Williamsburg conference of the leaders of the seven Western countries. The position adopted at it by France, Georges Seguy states, signifies a serious departure from the agreement on foreign policy questions reached between the Communist and Socialists in June 1981. Seguy noted that in spite of the existing rules, no consultations were held with Communist ministers on questions concerning France's position on the problem of peace and disarmament.

'FRG'S FATE DECIDED BY NATO,' SAYS COMMENTATOR

DW080723 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] According to reports from Bonn, discussions are being held in the FRG on the planned deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles on West German territory. Representatives of all parties made statements on this subject over the weekend. Our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes the following on this subject:

These discussions have gradually started centering on a point which had so far remained in the shadows. This point extends beyond the competence of the so-called security experts and is not directly related to the calculation of launching pads, missiles, and warheads. The point is whether the FRG people have a right to decide whether it is advisable to make West German soil available for the new U.S. missiles bases, and whether they have the right to take part in the decision on their own fate.

In my view, despite all existing differences, the standpoint of those who now are in opposition to official Bonn amounts to a positive answer to this question: Yes, the FRG people have a right to say whether they want new U.S. nuclear missiles deployed on West German soil; yes, they have a right to codetermine their fate.

On the other hand, the position of those who claim that the missiles must be deployed constitutes, in my view, a negative answer: No, the FRG people are not entitled to say whether they want the new U.S. nuclear missiles to be deployed on West German soil. This question was decided in advance, they say, and is no longer subject to a referendum. The FRG must be turned into a launching site for U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons.

All current discussions by political circles in Bonn basically boil down to this alternative -- whether the people are allowed to have a say or whether their mouths should be closed.

For instance, there are the most varied interpretations of the notorious NATO dual decision. Social Democratic Party representatives say it does not envisage any automatic deployment of missiles. Mr Genscher says that the whole matter was decided in Brussels 3 years ago and that the missiles must be installed without delay. What does this stance of Genscher and his political friends mean? It can only mean one thing -- the fate of the FRG is not being decided by itself but by NATO.

Let us also consider the Greens' proposal for a referendum on the missile problem in the FRG -- a proposal which was bluntly rejected in Bonn. Why did it annoy the representatives of the Bonn government coalition so much? Quite obviously because it presupposes the people's right to codetermine the most important issue now on the agenda in the FRG. Based on the same considerations, proposals demanding a thorough examination of whether the deployment of the missiles is at variance with the country's basic law are also rejected. The Christian Democratic Union representatives even reject the more than modest initiative for a roll call vote in the Bundestag on this matter.

Why all this talk about the Constitution, which prohibits acts serving to prepare a war of aggression? Why a roll call vote in the Bundestag? Why any other procedures within and outside Parliament, since they only cause people to think about the reasoning for the deployment of the missiles and the possible consequences? What is of primary importance now is to fulfill the Pentagon directive on schedule and report to Reagan that it has been carried out.

It is against this background that the attempts to intimidate the groups of missile opponents must be viewed. What I mean is Interior Minister Zimmermann's threat to use troops to disperse demonstrations in front of U.S. missile bases. The police are apparently not strong enough, even though they have glass [as heard] bullets and tear gas grenades. The harsh court decision as well as extra judicial employment bans by which the participants of the FRG antiwar movement are punished are also no longer enough. The country, which was called a model of justice and democracy, now praises the bayonet as the strongest argument in a discussion.

Meanwhile, preparations to deploy the missiles in the FRG and under way long ahead of schedule. Missile bases are being constructed and supply lines set up, and specialists are arriving from the other side of the Atlantic. Everything is being done to confront the public with a fait accompli because it will be much more difficult to remove the missiles from the country than to prevent their deployment.

How can the fact be explained that the FRG governing circles are trying to prevent the people from participating in the decision on deploying of U.S. missiles? Why do they this time want to even block the mechanisms envisaged by the bourgeois democracy to allow the people to express their will? The answer is absolutely clear: Bonn is afraid that the people will reject the missiles, that they will prefer security based on balanced disarmament, and that they will prefer detente and lasting peace. In brief, this fear proves that the Bonn government does not have the support of the overwhelming majority of West Germans.

USSR'S KOSTANDOV CONFERS WITH FRG BUSINESSMAN

PM071556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received E. Overbeck, a prominent representative of FRG business circles and chairman of the board of the Mannesman Concern, and had a talk with him on questions of the further development of economic relations.

COMMENTATOR ON CYPRUS RESOLUTION, SOVIET STAND

NC072017 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, returned to Cyprus from New York a few days ago. The purpose of his return is to contribute to the resumption of the intercommunal talks in the island. Our commentator wrote the following:

Speaking on 10 May at the UN General Assembly's 37th plenary session, Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis described the inter-Cypriot talks as the principal political instrument in the quest for a peaceful and lasting solution. The minister stressed the advantages provided by the talks process, which specifically allows the maintenance of contacts and links between the communities, reduces the danger of the situation in the island in general from deteriorating, encourages the quest for a political settlement of the Cyprus problem, and corresponds to the internationally recognized methods for the settlement of differences.

However, the prolongation of the talks has reduced their effectivenss. Between last December and April 1983, only 10 meetings were held. On 13 May, the 37th UN General Assembly session, our commentator continues, approved a new resolution on the Cyprus problem. Though this resolution, 103 member-states of the international community asked for the holding of serious, result-oriented, constructive talks between the representatives of the two communities under the UN secretary general's auspices. These talks should be held freely on the basis of the corresponding UN resolutions and the summit agreements between Makarios and Denktas in 1977 and between Kiprianou and Dentkas in 1979. They are the certain way for the achievement, as soon as possible, of mutual understanding between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, and most inhabitants of the island believe this.

For this reason, it is not at all accidental that the Pan-Cypriot Labor Federation and the Federation of Turkish Revolutionaries recently stated that they will contribute to the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and good will between the two communities at the ongoing talks. However, the inter-Cypriot dialogue has enemies both in the country and abroad who are ready to erase with one stroke everything positive that has been achieved in the course of the intercommunal talks. We want to remind our listeners that the two parties were very close to achieving mutual understanding at the beginning of the 1970's. However, the tragic events of the summer of 1974 seriously damaged this process.

Nevertheless, the quest for mutually acceptable agreements must continue as the UN General Assembly Resolution No 37253 dated 13 May 1983 stresses. The Soviet Union is profoundly convinced of this. Our country confirmed this immutable position once again during the discussion of the Cyprus problem at the United Nations last May. The Soviet representative at the same time stated that the intercommunal talks cannot continue successfully without taking into consideration the interests of every side as well as their joint interests for the safeguarding of the territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of the Cyprus Republic.

On the basis of all this, the Soviet Union supports the withdrawal of all foreign troops as soon as possible and the abolition of the foreign military bases in Cyprus. The Soviet representative again confirmed the timeliness of the Soviet Union's well-known proposal to study the Cyprus problem at a representative international conference within the UN framework. Such a conference would contribute to the solution of the Cyprus problem's external aspect, our commentator concludes.

PLO'S SALAH KHALAF HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD080254 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 2000 GMT 07 Jun 83

[Text] The delegation of the Palestinian Fatah organization, which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet social organizations, today met Soviet and foreign journalists in a news conference. Salah Khalaf -- Abu Iyad -- head of the delegation and member of the Fatah Central Committee, opened the news conference and addressed the journalists. He said:

[Begin recording] Our visit to this friendly country, the Soviet Union, assumes a special importance because our Arab region is also passing through extremely grave events.

Naturally, when we mention the Soviet Union, we do so because it is a friend of the Arab and Palestinian peoples. The Soviet Union has always stood on our side for a just settlement of the Middle East problem based on the principles of an independent Palestinian state and the fact of the PLO'S sole legitimate representation of our Palestinian people. This means that the Soviet Union supports our people's right to self-determination, while the United States of America is against our people's objectives, against the independent Palestinian state, against the PLO, and against our people's right to self-determination.

These days we remember the first anniversay of the Zionist aggression, with U.S. consent, against Lebanon. We know that a year ago our Lebanese and Palestinian people were subjected to the ugliest of conspiracies, the ugliest aggressive attack, and the ugliest massacre that had ever happened to children and women. We know that the aim of this aggression was to deal a blow against the PLO and finish it off militarily. However, our Lebanese and Palestinian people stood fast; the Lebanese, Palestinian, and Syrian combatants in Beirut stood fast in a way that destroyed all the objectives of the aggression.

As this Zionist agression was about to end, the United States came up with the Reagan plan. We know that after our departure from Beirut some people attempted to impose the Reagan plan on the Fes conference, but we were able to reject this plan and make our resolution, the only Arab resolution that talks of peace in the Middle East. The Palestine National Council was convened in Algiers in February and reaffirmed the rejection of the Reagan plan. It adopted political decisions with the unanimous agreement of those present at the conference. The conference also adopted a resolution supporting Comrade Brezhnev's Soviet peace plan and the Arab Fes resolutions. We believe that the Soviet and Arab peace plans are the only ones capable of achieving peace in the Middle East. [end recording]

Afterwards, the journalists asked Abu Iyad and his colleagues in the Fatah leadership many questions. In reply to a question on the Fatah delegation's visit to the Soviet Union and their meetings and talks with Soviet leaders, Abu Iyad said: [begin recording] During our talks with Soviet comrades we agreed on this broad political line. The U.S. anti-PLO policy will fail despite all conspiracies openly blessed and supported by the United States and the media. Our talks were successful and good in all fields, which included all the issues we discussed at this conference. We are convinced that these talks will be followed by practical results in our region. [end recording]

The U.S. AP correspondent asked the following question: Does your visit to the Soviet Union mean that you are requesting arms?

[Begin recording] This delegation has come here to seek peace for our Palestinian people. There is no shortage of weapons in the region that forces us to ask the Soviet Union for weapons. What is lacking in the region is peace (?for the Palestinian people). [end recording]

The correspondent of the West German FRANKFURTER ALLEGEMEINE asked the following question: Is Yasir 'Arafat considered the undisputed leader of the Fatah movement and the PLO? Abu Iyad answered the question: He said:

[Begin recording] I think that the journalist from West Germany is influenced by the propaganda created by Western media over what happened within Fatah recently. Sometimes there is a saying which goes like this: Give me a lie; I'll believe it and then it will become a truth and we would repeat it a lot. Such is sometimes the line followed by the Western media: [words indistinct], then we believe it and we repeat it. Despite the fact that the world war had ended, Goebbels' lies still exist in the Western world. We can confirm that 'Arafat, not only is still, but will remain a prominent Palestinian leader, a leader of this march, and a leader of the PLO. [end recording]

'ARAFAT EXPRESSES APPRECIATION FOR USSR SUPPORT

LD080833 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] New Delhi June 8 TASS -- The Chairman of the Executive Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat, who is staying here on a short visit at the invitation of the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, has expressed high appreciation of the Soviet Union's stand concerning the Middle East problem. Speaking before departure at the international airport, he pointed out that the Soviet leaders had voiced their full support for the Palestinian revolution, for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. This support is especially important today in the face of new military preparations of Israel which is whipping up tension in Lebanon, and specifically in the Al-Biqa' Valley, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee underlined.

He stressed that the resolve of the Palestinian Arabs to fight for their right cause till achieving victory could be broken neither by military threats nor by separate negotiations.

FURTHER ON VELIOTES' COMMENTS ON U.S. IN LEBANON

LD032249 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Speaking in the House of Representatives, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Veliotes admitted that the U.S. Administration is not thinking of withdrawing or cutting back on the U.S. forces in Lebanon. According to Veliotes, it is not possible at this moment to predict how long the so-called multinational forces, including U.S. Marines, will remain in Lebanon.

TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov notes in connection with Veliotes' announcement: We will recall that the Israeli incursion into Lebanon helped the United States introduce the so-called multinational forces to Lebanese territory. The incursion began a year ago on 6 June 1982. Although President Reagan has repeatedly and publicly announced that the presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon is only temporary, facts testify that the words of the head of the White House had and have absolutely nothing to do with his actions. The real situation took shape in such a way that Washington, striving to consolidate its position in Lebanon, initially took a line to become a virtual accomplice of the Israeli occupation of this sovereign Arab country.

Under pressure from the United States in the middle of May, and in conditions where Israeli weapons were pointed at Beirut, Lebanon was forced to sign the so-called Israeli-Lebanese peace agreement which trampled crudely over Lebanon's sovereignty. Washington bluntly declared through Veliotes that the United States is ready to review the question of increasing the contingent of international forces.

In U.S. official circles discussion started on plans for a buildup from which it follows that the force may be increased to 12,000 and more men. It goes without saying that these are first and foremost reinforcements sent by the Pentagon. Now the final dots have been put over the i's. As is evident from Veliotes' statement, the U.S. military intends to continue the occupation of Lebanon indefinitely. Against this background one can see the true worth of Reagan's assurances that the U.S. forces are only stationed temporarily in Lebanon and that Washington has no aim whatsoever other than to settle the explosive situation in and around Lebanon.

The policy of the big lie: that is how Washington's course is described by the U.S. Communist leader Gus Hall. The Near East policy of the United States is one example which confirms the accuracy of that description.

TASS ON 'LESSONS' OF LEBANESE 'TRAGEDY'

LD061412 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 6 Jun 83

["The Lessons of the Lebanese Tragedy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

A year has passed since the day when the Israeli hordes, having perfidiously violated the armistice agreement with Lebanon, invaded the Lebanese land and began an operation which Menachem Begin blasphemously christened "peace for Galilee". While Tel Aviv, gaining time, was assuring that it was allegedly a question of only fighting terrorists within a certain 25- or 40-km zone to the north of the Israeli border, and Washington was zealous in circulating those false assurances, Israeli armoured columns with massive air and naval support were plunging deeper into Lebanon.

The almost completely ravaged ancient Lebanese towns of Tyre, Nabatiyah, and Sayda, villages and Palestinian refugee camps razed to the ground, the smouldering ruins of Beirut, tens of thousands killed and about a million civilians rendered homeless, and finally the bloody tragedy of Sabra and Shatilah -- this is what the criminal and infinitely brazen aggression has gone down in history with.

Today it is possible to say with confidence that none of the main objectives of Tel Aviv and its Washington patrons have been achieved. The Palestine Liberation Organization has not been destroyed. The spirit of the freedom-loving Palestinian people has not been subdued, and the sacred cause for which the Palestinian people has been selflessly waging a struggle for many years already lives on and enjoys increasingly wide support in the world. Syria staunchly resists the anti-Arab imperialist conspiracy, issuing a rebuff to Israel's expansionist attacks. The "agreement" with Israel, imposed upon Beirut by brute force, has been justly viewed by the Arab public at large as an attempt at establishing a regime of U.S.-Israeli military protectorate in Lebanon and at turning that country into a springboard for an expansion of the Zionist aggression, into a base point of U.S. military presence in the region. As this awareness grows, so does resistance to Washington's imperial designs. In Israel itself, people are coming more and more to realize that too. The anti-war movement is gathering strength, with the participants in the movement demanding that Israeli soldiers be brought back home and that relations of peace and good-neighbourliness be established with the Arabs.

The quite seriously worried Washington has hurriedly sent to the Middle East Ambassador-at-Large Vernon Walters, one of its main "specialists" on conspiracies and provocations, assigning to him the task of saving the Lebanese-Israeli agreement at all costs. As the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine wrote, with the realization of the agreement the Reagan administration links its hopes that the United States will get an opportunity to reshuffle all cards in the area and emerge victorious.

Yes, both Washington and Tel Aviv are pining for triumph in the military and political fight against the national-liberation patriotic forces of the Arab world. And, while continuing to talk about "peace", they are busy preparing at full speed for a resumption of the "unfinished war", of which Syria has been planned as the main target.

However, the habit of thinking in imperial categories is a dangerous habit which inevitably leads to political blindness. The lessons of history, including the Lebanese tragedy, convincingly show that blackmail and military ventures do not hasten but postpone for an indefinite time the prospect of achieving a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. It is time the allies for the U.S.-Israeli anti-Arab alliance learned these lessons and ceased playing with fire.

ISRAELI MILITARY ACTIONS IN LEBANON REVIEWED

LD071906 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast: Talk prepared and read by Stanislav Kondrashov, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Text] Hello comrades. As you know, Israeli troops invaded Lebanon at the beginning of June last year. Now it is June again and they are still there, occupying about one-third of the territory of this Arab country.

It is interesting now to recall how it all started. It began with the assassination [as heard] of the Israeli ambassador in London. The Israelis accused the PLO and used it as a pretext for first bombarding Beirut, and then for the invasion in general.

Now they prefer to keep silent about it. The pretext turned out to be a false, artificial one. The PLO had no connection with the assassination. In this story, cruelty has been justified by lies. It was proved afterward by what happened in Sabra and Shatila. Begin and Sharon denied their involvement in the mass annihiliation of the innocents until the involvement was confirmed, albeit with reservations, even by a special Israeli commission.

In the beginning the aggression was called an act of self-defense against the shelling of Israeli territory by the PLO groups. But this pretext was also forgotten long ago. Military formations of the PLO left southern Lebanon and, as long ago as August last year, they left West Beirut, preventing further destruction of the city and its population under shells and bombs. Israeli troops, as is known, remained, though all pretexts were no longer valid.

The occupation of Lebanon, which has now been dragging on for the whole year, forces us to recall another occupation which is already 16 years old: the Israeli occupation of the Golan Heights belonging to Syria, as well as of the West Bank of the Jordan River and of the Gaza Strip.

The West Bank and Gaza are being massively settled now by Israelis. The meaning of this process is extremely clear: to steal [prikarmanit] Palestinian lands forever and to deprive Palestinians of the territory where they can create their state.

What is in store for Lebanon? The future of an enslaved state is in store for Lebanon. This is being clearly written in the so-called peace agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

It is the result of one act of self-defense which was undertaken a year ago. As a measure of self-defense one captures the entire neighboring state and threatens two more -- Syria and Jordan. The fingerprints of the strategic ally and protector of Israel can be seen in this. The United States is defending itself too, proclaiming any region on the earth as its security zone.

Israel, in short, does not intend to leave Lebanon. The Americans, you see, allowed it to stay until Syrians leave. In other words, until the Syrians agree that neighboring Lebanon becomes an Israeli vassal. It is obvious that the Syrians do not want to agree to this undermining of their independence and security. The situation in Lebanon remains extremely tense. Even when the guns are silent there, it is only a deceptive and unstable truce. The peace is even more remote now than a year ago.

ASPECTS OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR SITUATION REPORTED

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Comments

PM080737 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Pustov article under the rubric "We Answer Readers' Question": "The Conflict Continues"]

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers I. Kokota and others ask us to write about the war between Iran and Iraq. We meet their request.

The war between Iran and Iraq, which has now been going on for more than 2 and 1/2 years, has, it is generally acknowledged, demonstrated the impossibility of resolving their disputes by means of arms. Neither side possessed or possesses the necessary clear superiority of forces for this purpose.

According to foreign military experts' figures, at the start of the conflict Iran and Iraq had approximately equal numbers of regular armed forces -- 300,000 men each. True, the Iranian authorities sent to the front a relatively large militia in addition to regular units -- detachments of "guardians of the Islamic revolution." But the Iraqi Army had the superiority in fire power: 2,700 tanks and 1,000 heavy artillery guns, compared to 1,500 tanks and 1,000 artillery guns in the Iranian Army. On the other hand, the quantitative superiority of the Iranian Air Force was apparent: 440 combat aircraft, as against Iraq's 330. But a consierable proportion of the Iranian American-made fighter-bombers were unable to take off, because of the lack of spare parts whose delivery was stopped by Washington. The Iranian fleet numbered some 40 ships, including destroyers and frigates, to which Iraq could only oppose missile launches. It is reckoned that some superiority in the Iranian Armed Forces in terms of numerical strength and combat hardware is compensated by arms deliveries and financial aid to Iraq from a number of Arab and other countries.

Successes in offensive operations first on one side, then on the other, achieved, as a rule, at the cost of great losses, always proved temporary and did not determine the outcome of the war. After an offensive which began in September 1980, when Iraqi troops advanced 50-60 km into Iran's territory and occupied a significant section of the oil-rich southwestern province of Khuzestan, by October of the same year a relative stabilization of the line of the front had taken shape. For more than a year local fighting continued, becoming very fierce at times. In March 1982 Iranian troops went counteroffensive, as a result of which Baghdad announced withdrawal of its troops from Iran's territory.

In the summer and fall of that year, as a result of bloody battles on a number of sections of the front, Iranian troops entered Iraq's territory, particularly east of the port of Al-Basrah. But strengthened resistance by Iraqi troops prevented the Iranians from occupying that port and cutting the county off from the Persian Gulf.

In winter and spring of this year there was a succession of large-scale operations by the Iranian Army east of the river port of Al-Kut and the city of Al-Amarah, administrative center of (?Maysan) Province. The immediate aim was to cut the highway linking Al-Basrah to the country's capital, Baghdad. In the course of the February offensive, which Tehran called the "decisive and last," there were 100,000 participants on each side, according to foreign press estimates. The dead and wounded numbered many thousands. By all appearances the Iranian troops did not succeed in cutting the Baghdad-Al-Basrah highway and the offensive was halted as a result of Iraqi counter-attacks. According to a statement by their command, Iranian troops occupied a territory of 300 square kilometers, but this was not confirmed by Baghdad.

The major April offensive in the same region, which lasted a week, is probably characterized by even more modest results. Despite the contradictory nature of Iranian and Iraqi military reports, it is clear that the Iranian advance was halted. According to Tehran, they were able to occupy only 30 square kilometers, and the sector's line of front, which has stabilized somewhat, now passes approximately 60 km east of Al-Amarah. The fighting, which was often hand-to-hand combat, was particularly bloody. Foreign correspondents, for whom the Iraqi command organized a visit to the region, report a huge number of decaying corpses and warped military hardware left in the battlefields.

It is hard to judge the total number of victims to date. In the first 2 years of the war, according to foreign press figures, they totaled approximately 300,000 dead and 370,000 wounded on both sides. The International Committee of the Red Cross recently reported that according to the Iranian authorities there are 45,000-50,000 Iraqi prisoners of war in Iran. In Iraq, the committee has recorded some 7,000 Iranian prisoners of war. In Iran, Abadan, Khorramshahr, Ahvaz, Dezful, and a number of other cities have been completely or almost completely destroyed.

Serious concern was aroused in the Persian Gulf countries by the fact that the Iranian battlefield of Nowruz (100 km south of the gulf's north coast) was put out of action in the course of hostilities. For nearly 3 months now hundreds of tons of oil have poured daily into the waters of the gulf, creating a huge, ever increasing, oil slick which is paralyzing fishing. Water supplies to littoral countries, which use desalinated water from the Gulf in large quantities, are also being disrupted.

In Iraq, air bombings and artillery shellings have caused great damage to oilfields near Al-Mawsil, oil refineries in Kirkuk, and port installations in Al-Basrah and Al-Faw. Khanaqin, Mandali, and other border cities and settlements are being destroyed.

Total material damage to the warring sides is calculated at many tens of billions of dollars.

Nonetheless the hostilities continue, albeit less actively than before. From time to time the sides "exchange" air raids and artillery shellings, as a result of which civilians and civil targets often suffer.

A statement has been issued in Baghdad by Foreign Minsiter T. 'Aziz on Iraq's readiness to conclude an agreement with Iran, under UN auspices, binding both sides to do no damage to cities and settlements.

The Iraqi leaders have recently been calling persistently for peace, stressing that Iraq and Iran are neighboring states and neither can ignore that fact either now or in future.

Judging from statements by certain Tehran officials, armistice terms must include the return of Iraqi troops to the "prewar borders" and to reparation of material damage. Foreign observers have drawn attention to the fact that President A. Khamene'i, speaking on the radio recently, stated that "Iran is not now seeking any specific sum in compensation" (the figure of $150 billion had been mentioned earlier). According to a REUTERS report from Tehran, detailed descriptions of disputed border regions from Gasr-e Shirin to Khorramshahr have been published there. Iranian official spokesmen state that Iraq continues to hold on to a section of Iranian territory. But Iraq's leaders assert that Iraqi Armed Forces have been withdrawn to the "international borders." Foreign observers note in this connection that the dispute is only over small sectors of territory.

In the political plane, the war's highly serious negative consequences lie in the fact that it is exacerbating differences in the Arab world and increasing the destabilization of the situation in an already explosive region, which only plays into the hands of imperialism's aggressive forces. Last year's invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli aggressors, with Washington's agreement, the genocide with regard to the Palestinian Arabs -- obviously it was no coincidence that all this happened at the same time as the latest exacerbation of the situation on the Iran-Iraq front. Even now Tel Aviv does not conceal its interest in the escalation of this war. It makes no secret of Israel's deliveries of weapons to Iran, although it hedges by describing them as "symbolic" and "limited."

Washington too is wide awake. There, people now are not only trying to exploit the armed Iran-Iraq conflict as a pretext for building up military preparations in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean zone, but reports have appeared recently in the foreign press to the effect that the United States is surreptitiously supplying Iran with arms and spare parts for combat hardware purchased under the shah's regime. Despite Tehran's imprecations against it, the Reagan administration, an Indian press agency notes in this connection, intends to continue supplying Iran with the military equipment it needs in order to maintain hostilities against Iraq and thus to destabilize the political situation in the region. Washington obviously wants to regain its former positions in Iran, the agency stresses.

Clearly the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war is fraught with pernicious consequences both for the enemy sides and in the wider international plane. The interests of the peoples of Iran and Iraq, and of international security in general, insistently dictate the need to stop the bloodshed and resolve disputed issues through talks.

Call for Negotiated Settlement

LD080953 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow Jun 83 TASS -- Everyone agrees that the war between Iran and Iraq, which has been going on for about two and a half years, has proved the inability to settle the disputable issues in their relations by means of arms, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today.

Rather serious negative consequences of the war in the political sphere manifest themselves in the fact that it aggravates contradictions in the Arab world and deepens the destabilisation in the already explosive region, which plays into the hands of the imperialist aggressive forces alone, the newspaper points out.

It was hardly accidental that the last year invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli aggressors, coordinated with Washington, and genocide against Palestinian Arabs, coincided with another aggravation of the situation on the Iranian-Iraqi front. Tel Aviv does not conceal today its interest in the escalation of this war. It makes no secret of Israel's arms deliveries to Iran, although it is "specified there that the deliveries are just "symbolic" and "limited".

Washington, which strives to use the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict not only as a pretext for stepping up military preparations in the Persian Gulf zone and in the Indian Ocean, closely follows the conflict, the article says further. Reports began to appear recently in the foreign press to the effect that the U.S. secretly delivers to Iran armaments and spares for military equipment purchased during the shah regime. Paying little heed to curses thundered against it from Tehran, the Reagan administration is going to continue to supply Iran with the military equipment necessary for it in order to support its hostile activities against Iraq and thus to destabilise the political situation in that region, the Indian press agency points out in this connection. "The interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, and those of international security as a whole, persistently call for the stopping of bloodshed and solving the outstanding problems by means of negotiations." The newspaper stresses.

MOSCOW TV INTERVIEWS CUBAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD071926 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Cuba led by National Assembly President Flavio Bravo Pardo. We view the visit by the Cuban parliamentarians as the striving of the fraternal country to continue the tradition of bilateral friendship and fruitful cooperation, said Comrade Kuznetsov.

In the USSR, the profound socio-economic transformations in Cuba are followed with genuine sympathy and the peace-loving strivings of Cuba are welcomed. The Soviet people resolutely condemn the dangerous increase in tension in Central America and the Caribbean basin and express solidrity with the heroic Cuban people.

Flavio Bravo Pardo noted that the visit to the USSR had made it possible for the members of the delegation to acquaint themselves more closely with the Soviet successes in all spheres and to study its valuable experience. The meetings and conversations on Soviet soil and the meetings of friendship, he noted, have yet again convinced us that the USSR is firmly and consistently pursuing a peace-loving course in a complex international situation. The guest expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their unfailing solidarity with the struggle of the people of Cuba.

Taking part in the conversation were Comarade Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials, as well as Rene Anillo Capote, Cuban Ambassador to the USSR. [Video shows Ruben, officials at talks]

Today the Cuban delegation left Moscow. Before their departure the head of the delegation, Flavio Bravo Pardo, accorded an interview to our correspondent.

[Begin video recording -- Pardo speaks in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation] We arrive in the USSR to exchange experience with Soviet parliamentarians, and to strengthen the bonds of fraternal friendship which exist between our parties, governments, and peoples. We have been able to become better acquainted with the enormous achievements of the Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Our delegation has been in Moscow, Volgograd, and the Latvian SSR. With great emotion we visited the places connected with the battle of Stalingrad. Now, at a time when U.S. imperialism threatens the Cuban people with intervention, the example of Stalingrad inspires us to resist these intrigues.

During our visit we took part in meetings of solidarity with the peoples of Cuba and other states which are upholding the cause of peace and progress. Time and again we saw the Soviet people's feeling of warm solidarity with Cuba and their firm support for our just struggle. This is very important for us. [end recording]

U.S. 'PLOT' AGAINST SURINAME ATTACKED

LD071508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1125 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Among the reports from foreing news agencies are a number with headlines containing the initials CIA. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, of ill repute throughout the world, has been responsible for many subversive actions in different parts of the globe.

The American knights of the cloak and dagger have stained themselves with bloody deeds in many countries. Today, however, they are operating in a particularly blatant way against independent states situated to the south of the Rio Grande. Everything is set in motion: bribery, blackmail, threats, attempts on people's lives, and attempted coups d'etat against those governments which do not want to submit to Washington's dictate and run behind Uncle Sam's lead, and who implement an independent political course. An AP correspondent, quoting American television, says that President Reagan ordered the CIA at the end of last year to secretly try to overthrow the Government of Suriname. I now ask my colleague Vitality Sobolev to comment on this report:

[Sobolev] Reagan did not merely issue the order, he allocated $12 million for these secret operations by the CIA. It is not a very large sum, but evidently the American President proceeded from the fact that Suriname is not a large country — its army amounts to just 2,000 -- so that large amounts of money are not needed for recruiting and training mercenaries. These were begun primarily in Holland, where about 200,000 Surinamese live -- people who have moved to the former mother country. A number of counterrevolutionary organizations were set up with splendid-sounding names and six coups were attempted without success.

Why is the American Government taking up arms against the government of a country with which it maintains diplomatic relations? Because Suriname adheres to a policy of non-alignment, becuase its present leadership came to power having overthrown a puppet of the monopolies, and because Lieutenant Colonel Bouterse, chairman of Suriname's National Military Council and head of state, has stated that the time has come to create a truly revolutionary government in which the still oppressed working class will find a place. Such a turn of events, as has been said repeatedly in Washington, is not to its liking. Although Suriname is a small country, it is, nevertheless, four times larger in area than its former mother country, Holland, Suriname occupies one of the foremost positions in the world in reserves and extraction of bauxite. It also has iron ore, nickel, manganese, gold, and, it is thought, oil.

As we can see, President Reagan did not intend to spend $12 million for nothing. He was counting on recouping them a hundredfold. The American television report confirms that Congress prohibited the President from overthowing the Government of Suriname, considering that no matter what kind of government it has, it does not threaten the security of the United States. This is a sensible viewspoint, and perhaps it was voiced in Congress. Nevertheless, over the past 3 years the people of Suriname have had to spill their blood on more than one occasion to counter attempts by mercenaries to carry out coups d'etat. Suriname's army is not large, but people's committees for combating mercenaries are in operation. The people are working for defending the power that stands for the country's genuine independence, that distributes the land among the peasants and builds housing for the people of the towns, and that has organizaed social security and reduced to a minimum payments for medical aid.

Several imperialist plots against Suriname failed at their conception when CIA agents were only looking for accomplices from that country. They made a mistake, as the President of the United States made a mistake when he thought that $12 million he could get back into his hands the Republic of Suriname, a small country, but one that holds dear its gains.

ANDROPOV REPORTEDLY IN 'BAD PHYSICAL SHAPE'

NC081328 Paris AFP in English 1321 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 8 (AFP) -- On the eve of his expected election as the new Soviet president next week, Communist Party chief Yuriy Andropov, 68, is reportedly in bad physical shape.

He has difficulty walking, one of his hands trembles visibly, and he is much thinner than when he succeeded Leonid Brezhnev last November.

His bad state of health was noted by Finnish diplomats and officials attending the state banquet in the Kremlin Monday, when Mr Andropov played host to visiting Finnish President Mauno Koivisto.

They said he showed signs of great fatigue, and instead of standing when he proposed a toast to his guest, he remained seated.

Earlier that day, at the formal signing of the protocol covering a 20-year extension of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish friendship treaty, Mr Andropov was seen to have difficulty in walking. Two men on either side helped him down a staircase.

Another diplomatic source reported that Mr Andropov was seen to have difficulty moving around on June 1, when he attended the funeral ceremony of veteran Politburo member Arvid Pelshe.

Even a month ago, observers noted that the Soviet Leader appeared to be in bad health.

On May 3, Soviet television showed a banquet given in the honor of visiting East German Leader Erich Honecker, where Mr Andropov appeared very tired, with hands trembling as he read his speech.

The first indication that there was anything wrong with Mr Andropov came from an unofficial Soviet source -- during the visit here last February of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson -- that the Kremlin leader was suffering from diabetes.

By mid-March there were persistent rumours, which official circles refused to discuss, that Mr Andropov had entered the hospital to betreated for kidney troubles.

At the time, some observers saw a link between the absence of the routine weekly communique issued after each meeting of the Politburo, and the Soviet leader's supposed illness.

As reports of Mr Andropov's ill health swept across the world, observers here noted that the Politburo apparently failed to meet last week (the usual communique was not published) for the fourth time since he became leader.

Nevertheless, Averell Hariman, the 91-year-old former U.S. ambassador to Moscow who met Mr Andropov on June 2, said afterwards that he was "in good form, energetic and a clear and intelligent speaker".

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Aliyev Expresses Thanks

PM071551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

["To the PRAVDA Editorial Office" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Through your newspaper I ask you to convey my profound and heartfelt thanks to the party, soviet, and public organizations, collectives of enterprises and institutions, and all Soviet and foreign comrades for their warm congratulations and good wishes on my 60th birthday and the award of the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal.

G. Aliyev

Gorbachev at Meeting

LD032220 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn session devoted to land reclamation workers day was held in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers; and front-ranking production workers. [shots of Gorbachev, Baybakov and other officials]. A report was delivered by Comrade Vasilyev, USSR minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, who noted that land reclamation workers are contributing in every possible way to increasing the efficiency of agricultural production and implementing the country's Food Program.

By 1990 it is planned to bring the area of irrigated and drained lands up to 41-44 million hectares.

Grishin Attends Conference

PM081138 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] A conference of economic leaders and party organization secretaries of Moscow city enterprises was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. The conference participants discussed the question of progress in the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan by the city's industry.

L.A. Borisov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the conference.

Thanks to the great organizational and political work carried out by party organizations and the selfless creative labor of Muscovites the city's industry successfully fulfilled the targets of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan and the first 4 months of the current year.

At the same time the conference stressed that there are a number of shortcomings in the city's industry. Certain sectors, instead of the planned growth in output volume, have allowed it to fall. The national economy is greatly harmed by the downward amendment of plans. Greater attention and work is required to improve output quality.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the work of the conference.

Grishin Addresses Meeting

LD031900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The questions of what the Moscow Gorkom has done in recent years for the successful implementation of economic and educational tasks and of how party influence has been strengthened in each labor kollektiv were at the center of attention at today's meeting of the Communists of the Vladimir Ilich Electromechanical Works. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the gorkom, delivered a report on the Gorkom's work to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent decisions of the party Central Committee and the Gorkom conference. Those who spoke at the meeting stressed that the higher the level of leadership of the economy, the more efficiently the tasks facing Communists will be resolved.

Grishin Attends Public Readings

LD071816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Public political readings, entitled "The Party as the Intelligence, Honor, and Conscience of Our Epoch," are being held in Moscow to enhance the thorough understanding of the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the party and its revolutionary transforming activity. The readings mark the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Labor Party Congress, and are organized by the Moscow Gorkom, AUCCTU, the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CPSU Central Committee, and the board of the All-Union Znaniye Society.

Today the readings continued in the columned hall of the House of the Unions in Moscow. Academician Yegorov, director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CPSU Central Committee, presented a report entitled: Lenin's Teaching About the New Type of Party as a Great Contribution to the Treasure House of Marxism-Leninism. Taking part in the readings was Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Kunayev At Kazakh Conference

LD032219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The question of perfecting work with party documents and of letters and statements from workers were examined at a republican seminar meeting of the heads of general departments of Kazakh CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. It was opened by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee.

At the seminar meeting, attention was directed at shortcomings in the organization of work with party documents and in the examination of letters and the verbal appeals of citizens. Cases occur of an inattentive attitude toward requests and justified statements.

The speakers emphasized the importance of improving the activity of party committees and of increasing the personal responsibility for work with documents, letters and statements by people. The necessity of guaranteeing wider publicity in the examination of suggestions and complaints and a discussion of them at workers' meetings was pointed out.

Kunayev at Writers Meeting

LD061802 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A festive gathering of the International Secretariat of the Association of Writers of Asia and Africa took place in the capital of Kazakhstan today. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, was present at the festive gathering.

Leaders Sign Obituary

PM031116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Liliya Berzin (Liliya Davydovna Priyede-Berzinya)]

[Excerpts] Soviet theatrical art has suffered a heavy loss. Hero of Socialist Labor Liliya Berzin (Liliya Davydovna Prizyede-Berzinya), outstanding theater and movie actress, CPSU member, USSR and Latvian SSR state prize winner, and People's Artist of the USSR, died 27 May 1983 in her 80th year after a prolonged illness.

[Signed] Yu. V. Andropov, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, A.E. Voss, N.Ya. Strautmanis, Yu. Ya. Ruben, S.G. Lapin, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, G.M. Markov, F.T. Yermash, L.A. Kulidzhanov, T.N. Khrennikov, I.A. Anderson, V.I. Andzhanaridze, V.F. Artmane, Yu. Ya. Barabash, V.G. Blokhin, Ya.Ya. Vagris, O.P. Yefremov, Ye. N. Gogoleva, A.A. Goncharov, I.O. Gorbachev, A.P. Grigulis, V.I. Dmitriyev, I.V. Ilinskiy, V.M. Krumin, V.I. Kaunuzh, V.M. Lipe, A.A. Linin, M.V Pashkov, N.A. Ponomarev, E.Ya. Radzinya, A.V. Romanov, K.K. Sebris, Ye. R. Simonov, A.I. Stepanova, G.A. Tovstonogov, Z.P. Tumanova, N.M. Uzhviy, L.E. Freymans, M.I. Tsarev

Rashidov Visits Ashkhabad

ID060947 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] On 24 May, Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee arrived in our republic. Accompanying Comrade Rashidov were: Maksimov, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Turkestan Military Okrug, and Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the okrug's political directorate.

At Ashkhabad Airport the guests were met by members of the Bureau of the CC of the Turkmen CP: Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP CC; Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium; Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmenistan CP CC; Mishchenko, first deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers; Boyko, chairman of the TSSR State Security Committee; and other officials.

Representatives of the capital's working people presented Comrade Rashidov with bread and salt, Young Pioneers presented him with bunches of scarlet flowers.

At the CC of the Turkmenistan CP a conversation took place between Comrade de Rashidov and leaders of the republic's Communist Party and Government. The first secretary of the Turkmen CP CC told the guests of the republic's economic and cultural development and of the work by party and administrative organs to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th Congress of the Turkmen CP, the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU CC, the themes and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU CC.

Comrade Rashidov wished the republic's working people great successes in the fulfillment of the 5-year plan tasks.

Comrade Rashidov and his entourage saw the sights of the republic's capital.

Comrade Rashidov laid flowers at the Lenin memorial and the obelisk to the Turkmen soldiers who fell in the Great Patriotic War 1941-45.

The same day Comrade Rashidov and his entourage left Ashkhabad.
At Ashkhabad Airport the guests were seen off by members of the Turkmen CP CC and Bureau and other officials.

Shcherbitskiy Visits Institute

AU031931 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] On 31 May Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Sologub, Titarenko, Kapto, Mukha, and Pogrebnyak visited the Construction Engineering Institute in Kiev and familiarized themselves with the works by scientists from higher educational establishments under the Ukrainian Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

The republic's party and government leaders noted the need to raise the efficiency of these higher educational establishments and to hasten the application of scientific papers in production.

Present at the inspection of works by scientists from higher educational establishments were Gurenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and department chiefs in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Yefimenko, Ukrainian minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, scientists and specialists from higher educational establishments acted as guides.

Shcherbitskiy Speaks at Conference

LD031838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] A republican scientific conference devoted to the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party was held in Kiev today. An inaugural speech was delivered by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee. Special attention was devoted at the conference to scholarly research into the topical issues of our society's economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development. Much has been done in the republic in recent years to elaborate problems of the theory and practice of mature socialism, the history of the CPSU and the history of the party's development.

Shcherbitskiy Attends Congress

AU061018 Kiev Domestic service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] A republic-level scientific conference was held in Kiev on 3 June to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party. It was organized by the Institute of the History of the Party under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee; the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; the Social Sciences Department of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; and the Ukrainian Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

Participating in the conference proceedings were Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Gerasimov, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Sologub, Titarenko, Kapto, Kolomiyets, Mukha, and Pogrebnyak.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, warmly received by the audience, opened the conference with an inaugural speech.

A report, The Historic Importance of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party, was delivered by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor Maslov, chief of the CPSU History Department of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee.

Corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Yurchuk, director of the Institute of the History of the party under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "The Communist Party of the Ukraine as a Combat Detachment of the United Leninist Party." He tackled problems concerning the formation of the Ukrainian Communist Party and its activity at various stages of implementing the CPSU general line.

The conference participants listened to a report by Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Shinkaruk, director of the Philosophy Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, entitled "The Main Point in the Communist Party's Activity Is To Improve Developed Socialism." "The CPSU and the Present-Day Worldwide Revolutionary Process" was the title of a report delivered by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor Minayev, chief of the International Communist Movement Department in the institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee.

The participants in the scientific conference adopted with great enthusiasm a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee.

Shevardnadze Attends Session

LD041101 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] A session of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR was held in Tbilisi today. Discussing the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies in improving works in the sphere of services, the deputies noted that the state of services in the republic and their standard and quality do not as yet fully correspond to increased demands. Concrete measures were outlined to remove shortcomings. The session adopted a law of the Georgian SSR approving a housing code for the republic. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the session.

FURTHER DETAILS ON VOLGA RIVER ACCIDENT

NC071505 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Moscow, June 7 (AFP) -- Sunday's Volga River catastrophe, in which at least 170 people died when a Soviet steamer crashed into a bridge, was due to a navigational error, reliable Soviet sources said here today.

The "Alexander Suvorov" hit a railway bridge over the river near Ulyanovsk, 900 km (560 miles) southeast of here, ripping away the upper bridge and killing dozens of people who were either watching a movie, drinking at the bar or dancing, unofficial Soviet sources said.

The sources added that the accident occurred when the helmsman misinterpreted an order from the pilot and steered the boat straight into a low arch of the bridge.

The steamer, which carries 468 passengers, was one of the biggest boats used on Soviet rivers, reliable sources said.

The death toll of 170, according to a representative of the Soviet tourist agency Intourist, has not been officially confirmed.

All of the victims were Soviet citizens, the Intourist spokesman said.

An official Soviet communique yesterday spoke of an accident on the Volga near Ulyanovsk but did not specify the number of victims.

The communique, issued by the Council of Ministers and the Communist Party Central Committee, simply mentioned a "loss of human life."

Analysts noted that both the unusually swift publication of the communique and the fact that the government immediately dispatched a high-level commission to the Volga to investigate the disaster showed that the authorities considered the accident as being extremely serious.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT IN USSR DISCUSSED

Institute Official Cited

LD071315 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Excerpts] We now present an interview with Dr Natalya Mikhailovskaya of the Russian Language Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and the subject will be the development of national languages in the USSR and the role played in this country by the Russian language.

[Begin recording] [Mikhailovskaya] The Soviet Union is one of the world's most multinational states. The people of this country speak in more than 100 languages and dialects, but the people of different nationalities do not live isolated from one another.

When representatives of many nationalities work together, solve the country's governmental affairs and live side by side in the same city or the same house, how can they understand each other? Well, here is where the Russian language comes in. In the USSR it serves as the language for communication between the different peoples inhabiting the country.

[Unidentified interviewer] But why the Russian language?

[Mikhailovskaya] Well, it so happened historically. For to begin with, it is the language of the most numerous people in the country. In fact, more than half of the population regards Russian as its native tongue. Russian is one of the world's major languages. It is the language of many outstanding writers and scientists.

[Interviewer] Is the study of Russian mandatory for the country's non-Russian population?

[Mikhailovskaya] No, it is quite voluntary. In every national area there are different schools with different classes. In some the instruction is in the language of the indigenous population, in others it is Russian. And the parents choose which school and which class the children are taught in. If instruction is in the local language, Russian is taught as a subject. The young people aspire to learn Russian. In fact there is never encountered a single case of refraining from such studies. Without the knowledge of Russian, one can nowadays hardly become a cultured person. After all, a great mass of fiction, scientific, technical, and political literature is being translated into Russian from many languages. So, Russian, in the full sense of the word, provides access to the spiritual wealth of world civilization. How can there be Russification if as a result of the 1917 socialist revolution more than 40 peoples of this country for the first time ever received a written language of their own; these being devised by Russian scientists?

Back at the turn of the century, numerous peoples of country's far north, Far East, Siberia, Central Asia and the Northern Caucasus had no written language of their own. But now not only stories songs and legends are presented in thos peoples' vernaculars, novels, poems, and plays are being written, and local professional art and literature is flourishing. It is precisely thanks to the translation from the local language into Russian that many works by writers, poets, and playwrights of this country's small peoples have become known to the world.

[Interviewer] Is the process we have just spoken about taking place in the country spontaneously?

[Mikhailovskaya] Of course, the language and culture reflect the life of a people. Each is creating and developing them independently, but the essential conditions for their development have been provided in this country quite deliberately. Such is one of the directions of the nationalities policy conducted by the country's governing Communist Party.

Language Conference Held

GF071300 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Under the slogan "Improvement of the Teaching of Russian Language in the Republic Educational Institutions and Promotion of This Work With the Youths Who Are Liable To Be Called Up for Service in the Soviet Army" a republican practical scientific conference began its work in Samarkand yesterday. The conference is attended by party obkom first secretaries; party obkom secretaries; leading figures working on ideological questions; leaders of the republican oblast educational organs; officials of the higher, secondary, and specialized education; officials of the professional and technical education; generals and officers of the command of the Turkmen military okrug; teachers of Russian language in schools, universities, and professional, and technical institutes; representatives of the trade unions and Komsomol organs; and workers of mass information media.

Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, opened the conference with a speech.

The participants in the conference noted with satisfaction that as a result of the absolute observance of the principles of voluntarism at present in the general educational schools, universities, professional and technical institutes, secondary and specialized educational institutions, and the republic's upbringing institutions an organized process for teaching Russian language has made successful headway. Many representatives of the local nationalities from the growing population are learning the Russian language independently or by attending the various courses and also with the help of the mass information media. Among many factors a big role belongs to the coordinated system in the various stages of learning and teaching the Russian language beginning from the pre-school stage and until the university stages. The conference stressed the important role of the practical scientific conferences held in Tashkent and in the capitals of the other union republics on the questions of learning and teaching the Russian language.

L.I. Grekov, T.N. Osetrov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, N.D. Khudayber, N.D. Khudayberdyyev, N.M. Makhmudova and L.N. Melkumov, members and candidate members of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; R.K. Abdullayeva, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chairman of a department at the CPSU Central Committee; V.P. Polinishko, chairman of a department at the CPSU Central Committee; I.E. Ponomarev, responsible worker at the CPSU Central Committee; Army Gen N.G. Liyashenko; Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Col Gen Naumenko, deputy commander in chief of the USSR Ground Forces; D.A. Okhromi, secretary of the USSR Komsomol; and scientist I.F. Prodchenko, secretary of the USSR Academy for Pedagogical Sciences, are present. The conference is continuing its work.

ARMENIAN ACADEMICIAN CRITICIZED FOR 'NATIONALISM'

LD071442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0812 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- A group of members of the Armenian Academy of Sciences today sharply criticized Academician Garibdzhanyan, former director of the Party History Institute of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, for "scientific irresponsibility," that is, for falsification of Leninist ideas and for a nationalistic approach to interpreting historical events. Garibdzhanyan is accused of ignoring the CPSU Central Committee directive on "intensified control over publications in the republics" of the USSR in the sphere of historical and party literature.

His critics allege that this Armenian academician published "a fair number of books, pamphlets and articles in journals and newspapers," in particular on Lenin's life and links with the Armenian revolutionaries, but "not one of these works was reviewed" by the republic's party History Institute, that is, a branch of the Marxist-Leninist Philosophy Department of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow. Garibdzhanyan's critics assert that these works contain "evident shortcomings" which emphasize the national characteristics of the Armenian struggle for independence.

In his book "Lenin and the Armenian Revolutionaries," Garibdzhanyan cited as Lenin's closest comrades-in-arms Armenians whom official history does not recognize in that role. The academician comes in for special criticism because on account of these activists who belonged to "various sociopolitical streams and parties" he neglected the role of "the most eminent sons of the Armenian people, among whom are Shaumyan, Lalayants, and Anastas Mikoyan". This book was published in 1980 in a edition of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, while the other works criticized date from even further back -- 1979, 1974, and 1973.

AUCCTU OFFICIAL DENIES VIETNAMESE WORK ON PIPELINE

NC071752 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva, June 7 (AFP) -- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) today denied Soviet charges that it had failed to investigate Western allegations that political prisoners and Vietnamese labour were building a major gas pipeline from Siberia to Europe.

The vice-president of the Soviet Trade unions Central Committee, Vasiliy Prokhorov, told a press conference here earlier today that the ILO had been invited "in the proper way" to visit the construction site to investigate charges made by Western trade union federations.

Now, he said, it was too late as the pipeline was within a dozen kilometers of completion.

The invitation was made last October, he said, but the ILO had not shown any interest in taking it up. If they had done so, they would have been able to verify the false nature of the claims. But ILO Director Francis Blanchard said in a note to the press that the organisation had asked the Soviet authorities to guarantee free access to the site as well as confidential talks with workers there.

Mr Prokhorov admitted earlier today that Vietnamese workers were employed in the Soviet Union, but he denied that any foreign workers, in particular Vietnamese, had "ever set foot" on the pipeline site.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FULFILLMENT SUMMARIZED

LD061332 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Lidin writes:

The first half of the current five-year period (1981-1985) is drawing to a close. Planned assignments for economic and social developments of the Soviet Union were set for that period by the 26th CPSU Congress. Jyly will be the beginning of the second half of the five-year period.

Casting a glance at the past two years and a half, one can confidently say that assignments for social development of the Soviet Union are being successfully fulfilled and for some indices -- being overfulfilled. Wages and salaries and remuneration of labour of members of agricultural cooperatives were on the rise, as planned. 1,000 million roubles will be additionally spent from the state budget means for the purpose in the first half of this year alone. It is to be recalled that the rise in wages and salaries is being effected in the USSR, with retail prices of basic food products and consumer goods, rates of taxes, rent, etc, remaining unchanged.

The public consumption funds are also on the rise, as planned. The public consumption funds are the share in the expenditure part of the state budget, which is used to pay for the services which the Soviet people enjoy free of charge. These are medical aid of all types, and education at all levels, including university, and state pensions (to get state pensions one does not pay any preliminary dues and does not make deductions), etc. In the first half of the five-year period the public consumption funds went up by almost 10 percent and amounted to 134,000 million roubles (a little over 200,000 million dollars) in 1983.

The housing-construction conveyer was functioning at a usual high pace in the first half of the five-year period. The assignments in this sphere are fulfilled in excess of the plan. Dwelling houses with 5 million flats were commissioned in two years and a half. Dwelling houses with a total area of 106.6 million square metres of housing are to be commissioned this year alone. This exceeds the figure envisaged by the five-year plan.

It is to be recalled that flats at state dwelling houses in the USSR are provided to citizens free of charge, while the rent for their use accounts for only a third of the total dwelling house maintenance expenditures. The rest is paid by the state.

The social insurance development provisions in the five year plan are being steadily fulfilled. For instance, more than 14 million pensioners had their pension raised in the first two and a half years of the five-year period.

Large-scale measures to improve the position of families with children, newly-weds, working women have been put into life. In a commentary it is difficult to enumerate all the benefits which they got in the first half of the five-year period. These are new lump sum allowances on child birth, additional paid leaves for women with children, etc.

It is no wonder that all these measures led to some structural changes in the distribution of the national income of the country. The share of the public consumption fund in the USSR's national income increased by one per cent in the first half of the five-year period. This is not little if one takes into account the real "weight" of this percent which amounts to about 5,000 roubles.

DRILLING, ENGINEERING TO RAISE AZERI OIL OUTPUT

GF071602 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The decision calling for the next plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has also recommended that a concrete plan be drawn up for improving the oil industry during the 11th 5-year development plan and during the period which will end in 1990.

The toilers of the Azizbayev Oil and Natural Gas Administration have been extracting oil from the [word indistinct], Kala, (Buzovna) and Moscow oilfields for over 50 years now and supplying the economy with their product. What are the measures taken by the guardians of this historic oil region for fulfilling the important targets set by the party? Abuzel Mamedov, chief engineer of this administration, has replied to this question as follows:

The drilling of new wells in oil regions is a way to increase oil production. The three deep wells recently drilled in the Kala region constitute a good example. These wells, whose planned depths are over 2,000 meters, are producing 6 to 7 tons of oil. By the end of the year, another seven wells will have been sunk. Together with the workers of the Azerbaijan State Institute for the Oil Industry, Scientific Research and Planning [name as heard], we have drawn up a concrete plan for the exploitation of the Kala and (Buzovna) oilfields. The drilling of 15 or 20 wells has been planned for each year in the region in an attempt to fully exploit the oilfields.

Meanwhile, another way to increase production is to improve engineering on existing wells and to upgrade the productivity of [words indistinct], both on the surface and below.

We have increased significantly the number of our proposals. In addition to this we have begun operating 16 wells which were shut down a long time ago. This is more than expected. Each one of these wells produce 2 to 3 tons of oil every [word indistinct]. A total of 20 more wells will be added to them by the end of the year.

Thanks to the geological and technical measures we have taken to date, we will produce 500 tons of oil and 700,000 cubic meters of natural gas in excess of plan targets. We will fulfill our socialist targets on the eve of the plenum.

NOVIKOV ATTENDS WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY MEETING

PM071421 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Jun 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] The resources of nature are our common asset. To ensure that nature's storehouse is not depleted, concern for it must be nationwide. This was stressed at a ceremony attended by scientists and representatives of ministries and departments and the capital's public to mark World Environment Day. It was held 3 June in the House of Unions' Hall of Columns.

Those taking part discussed ways of further stepping up nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources, and the consolidation of ecological discipline in the national economy, and they summed up the results of the Ekotekhnika-82 all-union competition of young specialists.

I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Environmental Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural resources, took part in the work of the meeting.

HAIL, RAIN DAMAGE VINEYARDS, CORN IN GEORGIA

LD071509 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Torrentially heavy rain and hail have fallen in northern regions of Georgia. In Kakhetiya, June is the month when the vine begins to strengthen. The vine leaves are turned toward the hot sun which fills the still-green clusters of grapes with juice. Yesterday, one could hardly have imagined that the cloud which crept up from behind the Gomborskiy ridge would do so much damage: 200,000 hectares of land, given over not only to unique varieties of grapes but also to orchards, graincrops and perennial crops, were ruined [sokrusheny] by the rain in 20 minutes.

A storm front tens of kilometers wide flung first hail then torrents of water upon the ground. The corn was almost man-high. In a day or two it would have been possible to begin the apricot harvest. It is hard to believe that the biggest artery of an irrigation system ran through here, lined with concrete slabs. [screen shows shots of damaged vineyards, corn fields, fruit trees and irrigation canals]

But the greatest losses are in the vineyards. This autumn they will provide no Manavi, Tskhatsitoli, Sarakych or Khaley [wines]. But the injured vines are also urgently in need of help.

Party and administrative organizations have mobilized people to deal with the consequences of the weather.

GORBACHEV ARTICLE OPENS AGRICULTURAL ANTHOLOGY

PM070948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

["Book Review" by M. Sinyukov, academician of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "Dictated by Life"]

[Text] A year has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum approved the country's Food Program. Workers in agriculture and other sectors are doing much to ensure its successful fulfillment. Ways of efficiently utilizing the resources allocated for the development of the agro-industrial complex are being sought.

One of the main avenues in this quest is to improve the organization of production, labor and management. As is well known, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the question of stepping up work to introduce the collective contract on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The all-round disclosure of its importance and its nature is of theoretical and practical significance today.

Much help will be provided in this by the anthology (footnote: "The Collective Contract in the Countryside," edited and compiled by N. Ye Kruchina and S.G. Andreyev, Moscow, Kolos Publishing House, 1983, 272 pages), prepared on the basis of materials from the all-union conference devoted to the contract system held in Belgorod in March 1983.

The anthology opens with an article by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It sums up the results of agriculture's development in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, analyzes in depth the course of fulfillment of plans for production and purchases of the most important arable and livestock products, and shows the measures adopted by the CPSU Central Committee to resolve the tasks facing the agrarian sector of the economy.

New management organs have been set up in the countryside: republican (ASSR), kray, and oblast agro-industrial associations. The rayon level has been strengthened. Here rayon agro-industrial associations operate. As the article notes, most questions of the economic activity of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and enterprises processing agricultural produce or servicing kolkhozes and sovkhozes can and must now be resolved directly in the rayons by the councils of agro-industrial associations.

With a view to strengthening the economy and creating favorable conditions for extended reproduction, from the beginning of 1983 increased purchase prices have been established for low profit loss-making farms.

Agriculture, the article goes on, is a complex production system functioning on the basis of the objective laws of biology and economics. The most important component today is labor organization in the primary labor collective and a system of incentives to promote conscientious, intensive labor and a high sense of responsibility for the utilization of land, water, machinery, fuel, and financial resources -- in a word, all capital and all resources. Fundamentally new approaches are also needed for the organization of production and, in particular, for labor remuneration. "The key to the resolution of this problem" the author goes on to note, "is the speediest introduction of autonomous financing on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the transition to progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration. This question is raised by life itself."

The collective contract ensures a significant growth in the production of output and the saving of resources. The experience of many farms in Belgorod, Volgograd, Tashkent and other oblasts cited in articles by the anthology's authors indicates the high efficiency of the new form of labor organization and remuneration.

Collectives which have assimilated the contract method obtain 20-30 percent more output per unit area. Labor productivity is higher, the prime cost of output is lower, and the return on investments is much better. The activeness of workers and kolkhoz members in the management of the farm's affairs and the resolution of economic and social questions grows.

The anthology reveals comprehensively the objective prerequisites for wide introduction of this promising method. Above all this means strengthening the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and increasing the output-worker ratio. Improving the economic machinery of management, changing the procedure for determining wage rates for the output of contract teams and components, and increasing the scale of payment in kind for labor also exert an influence.

The principled demands contained in the anthology relating to the introduction of the collective contract, whose fulfillment results in great economic savings, are of great scientific and practical interest. The most important are: the voluntary, independent approach; the permanent allocation of resources; well-founded planning; good accounting; stability of wage rates and their linkage to end results; and guaranteed payments in years when the harvest is poor.

Leaders and specialists on farms and agro-industrial associations and party, soviet and trade union workers will find much that is useful in the book.

COSMOS 1468 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 7 JUNE

LD071430 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- The Soviet Union has today launched the artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1468".

The satellite carries on board scientific equipment intended to continue research into the natural resources of the earth for the benefit of different sectors of the Soviet economy and international cooperation.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 89.3 minutes, maximum distance from the earth surface 283 km, minimal distance 227 km and inclination of the orbit 82.3 degrees.

The equipment carried by the satellite operates normally.

Information is transmitted to the state research and production centre "Priroda" (nature) to be processed and utilized.

PROBES TO CONDUCT 'NEW' EXPERIMENTS ON VENUS

LD071814 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- By TASS science commentator Yevdokim Timofeyev.

Soviet space science and technology have made another step in the study of the planet Venus. Automatic inter-planetary stations Venus-15 and Venus-16 were launched in the Soviet Union on June 2 and 7.

It is more than twenty years since Soviet researchers have been investigating our neighbour in space with the help of space probes. The first station Venus-1, launched on February 12, 1961, passed at a distance of about 100,000 kilometres from Venus and entered the orbit of the sun's satellite.

The first space proble to have landed on that planet was Venus-3. This world's first inter-planetary flight was completed in March 1966. The landing module, a ball 90 cm in diametre, brought along a pennant bearing the state emblem of the USSR.

Venus-4 gradually descended into the atmosphere of Venus on October 18, 1967, for the first time in history of exploration of other planets. Information on the temperature, pressure and chemical composition of its atmosphere was being supplied for 93 minutes. The landing modules of Venus-13 and Venus-14 entered Venusian atmosphere and soft-landed in March 1982. They returned data on the structure and dynamics of the atmosphere, clouds, sampled ground and conducted its analysis. The transfer of colour panorama pictures from the landing site is considered a serious scientific and technical accomplishment. The equipment operated at the temperature of about 500 degrees Celsius and pressure of nearly 100 atmospheres.

Venus-15 and Venus-16 will conduct new experiments. Unlike the previous stations, they do not have landing modules. Investigation of the atmosphere of Venus will be carried out from Venusian orbit.

TSUNAMI HITS UNFOREWARNED MARITIME KRAY

PM080930 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Sungorkin report: "Tsunami: An Unexpected Blow"]

[Summary] Maritime Kray -- "...An earthquake which occurred on the shores of Japan has caused great misfortunes there. At the same time it gave rise to tsunami waves, several hundred kilometers long, which rushed toward the mainland with the speed of a jet aircraft. These waves are treacherous! They arise in the ocean during earthquakes and underwater eruptions and have an enormous destructive force. Out at sea they do not present any danger, they are simply not noticeable. The destructive waves inspire terror on the shores and in shallow water....

"Only precision instruments can register them and sound the alarm. Such a tsunami warning system exists on the Soviet Pacific coast. But it had been thought that tsunamis present no threat to the Maritime Kray, and moreover they had not occurred there in living memory. By a very rare coincidence of circumstances, the tsunami surged from the Japanese islands toward the Maritime Kray."

The director of the Valentin Fish Factory got the first indication of what was to come when he was told around 1500 that water was rushing out of the bay. Immediately all ships were ordered out to sea. Three minutes later the water surged back into the bay. A senior mate was washed overboard, a seiner ran aground, and another seiner and a tug were washed ashore. The waves kept battering the bay until evening. In Vladivostok the "MS Ilich" was ripped from its anchor. But the Kamenskiy Fish Factory in the north of Maritime Kray took the heaviest toll. The moorings there are not in a bay but on the banks of a river near the estuary. When the water rushed out, it caused mooring cables to snap. One ship collided with a coal scow, another was washed up on a sandbank.

"Staffs were set up in the kray immediately to deal with the natural disaster and they promptly organized the elimination of its consequences. I telephoned the affected enterprises. Life has returned to normal everywhere and all shops are producing.

"It is difficult to blame the meteorologists who did not issue an advance warning of the trouble for, I repeat: Up to now it was thought that the shores of Maritime Kray were safe from such a calamity. Specialists are now studying what has happened, and questioning the eyewitnesses to this rare phenomenon (in some settlements they claim that the water receded from the shore by 100-150 meters and then rushed up 200 meters inland in the flattest spots). The height of the waves is described as being up to 8 meters. Experts in natural disasters are comparing, clarifying and analyzing all these accounts (which may at times be exaggerated) and drawing conclusions for the future."

SOVIET WARSHIPS TO VISIT SRI LANKA 9-13 JUN

LD070607 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- In accordance with an arrangement achieved, a unit of Soviet warships consisting of large anti-submarine ship "Sposobniy," escort ship "Grozyashchiy" and tanker "Pechenga" commanded by Rear-Admiral Gennadiy Semenov, will make an official friendly visit to the port of Colombo in the period from June 9 to June 13.

SOKOLOV ADDRESSES ARMY SPORTS COMMITTEE

PM271410 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 83 First Edition p 3

[M. Shlayen report: "Session of the Sports Committee of the Friendly Armies"]

[Excerpt] The 27th Session of the Sports Committee of the Friendly Armies, devoted to its 25th anniversary, is in progress in Moscow's House of the Unions. During the opening ceremony of the session, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Major General of Aviation V.V. Gorbatko, chairman of the Sports Committee of the Friendly Armies Bureau, introduced delegations from 20 armies of socialist countries and a number of developing countries in Asia, Africa and America who have now arrived in our capital.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, congratulated those present on the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Sports Committee of the Friendly Armies, on behalf of the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Armed Forces. He conveyed to the guests cordial congratulations from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

BRIEFS

MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY -- Moscow, 7 Jun (TASS) -- A military encyclopedic dictionary (MED) has been brought out. Its publication was implemented under the direction of a chief editorial commission headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov. The MED is a one-volume scientific reference publication designed for servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces and also for a wide circle of readers interested in military affairs. Altogether the MED contains 14,000 entries, some 1,700 color and black-and-white maps, charts, drawings and photographs. It is the first time that a military encyclopedic dictionary has been published in the USSR. Preparation for the press has been carried out by the Institute of Military History and the Military Publishing House of the USSR Defense Ministry. [Excerpts] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Jun 83 LD]